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REPORT
ON
The Administration of Mysore
year
1903-1904

Karnataka State Archives,
(Department of History)
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REPORT

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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1903-1904.

(Ending 30th June 1904).

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1905

Karnataka State Archives (B)
(Department of History)
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CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area. The area of the Mysore State (excluding the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore,) is 29,431 square miles, and its population is, according to the last Census, 5,449,800.

CORRECTIONS.

Para 66, line 9, for " Chil " read " Chail."
Para 162, lines 1 and 2, enter the word " in " between the words " released " and " honor."
Para 166, sub-para line 1, for " 78 " read " 781."
Para 180, line 5, for " cf " read " of."
Para 187, line 2, for " if " read " it."
Para 194, last line, for figures " 190 " read " 185."
Para 196, line 4, for figures " 184 " read " 179."
Para 259, line 3, for " Amblebyle " read " Umblibail."
Para 305, line 7, for " II " read " H."
Para 338, line 4, for " accounts " read " account."
Para 356, page 61, line 16, insert comma after *articles* and apostrophe over *Works*
Para 378, line 3, for " an other " read " another."
Para 438, line 2, for " Sawar lines " read " Imperial Service Lancers' lines."
Para 502, last line, for figures " 157 " read " 1,576."

which must exclusively remain with me. The former testimonies, I am glad to find, speak highly of the moderation, the intelligence, and the practical good sense, that have characterised your discussions in the past, and one of the conspicuous results of this assembly has been the consolidation of the sense of a common interest between the Government and the people.

" If the deliberations of this assembly succeed in providing a ready means whereby my people can make their requirements, aspirations, and grievances known, and in affording my Government an opportunity for stating what has been accomplished during the past year and what is intended in the next, and further, if these meetings enable us to understand

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CHAPTER VII—*Public Instruction*

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CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area.

The area of the Mysore State (excluding the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore,) is 29,431 square miles, and its population is, according to the last Census, 5,449,800.

Revenue.

2. The revenue of the State for the year 1903-04, was Rs. 214,31,063. The average revenue for the past five years was Rs. 194,92,482.

Subsidy.

3. The annual subsidy payable by the State to the Government of India is Rs. 35,00,000.

Ruling Chief.

4. His Highness the Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadayar Bahadur was installed on the throne of his ancestors on the 8th August 1902, and during the period covered by the report entered on the second year of his administration. In 1903-04 His Highness was twenty years of age. His Highness belongs to the Arsu section of the Kshatriya caste.

His Highness the Maharaja's visits to the Kunigal Stud Farm, and to the school for deaf-mutes.

5. His Highness the Maharaja inspected the Stud Farm at Kunigal on the 25th July 1903. His Highness also visited the school for the blind and the deaf-mutes at Mysore in September 1903, and in appreciation of their work, paid from his own purse the cost of getting for them a graduate-teacher trained in the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School.

The Representative Assembly opened by H.H. the Maharaja.

6. His Highness was present at the 20th annual session of the assembly of representative raiyats and merchants of the State on the 5th October 1903, at Mysore,—an event the first of its kind in the history of that institution; and opened its proceedings with the following speech:—

> "I have much pleasure that for the first time after my accession to power, I have this opportunity of meeting here the representatives of the leading raiyats, merchants and local bodies of my State. It would have pleased me to have done so last year, but on account of the virulence of plague, it was decided to postpone the meeting of this assembly—a decision, I need scarcely say, taken with much reluctance and after much waiting to see if the disease would abate. Twenty-two years ago, almost to a day, this assembly was, at the command of my revered father, inaugurated by Dewan Rangacharlu. The object was to make the views and measures of Government better known and appreciated by the people for whose benefit they were intended, and by bringing the members into immediate communication with the Government, to serve to remove from their minds any misapprehensions in regard to such views and actions, and to convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people.
>
> "The sphere and functions of an assembly like that of yours must necessarily have its limitations, and it is obviously not in a position to accept any portion of the responsibility for the good government of the State, which must exclusively remain with me. The former testimonies, I am glad to find, speak highly of the moderation, the intelligence, and the practical good sense, that have characterised your discussions in the past, and one of the conspicuous results of this assembly has been the consolidation of the sense of a common interest between the Government and the people.
>
> "If the deliberations of this assembly succeed in providing a ready means whereby my people can make their requirements, aspirations, and grievances known, and in affording my Government an opportunity for stating what has been accomplished during the past year and what is intended in the next, and further, if these meetings enable us to understand

each other better, and thereby remove all possible grounds for misconception regarding the measures of Government, then I entertain no doubt that this yearly gathering will prove a valuable adjunct to the administration, and will thereby promote the contentment and well-being of my subjects which are so dear to my heart. As long as this institution fulfils these aims and objects, you may rest assured it will receive my hearty support and encouragement. I trust that the membership of this assembly, which, I understand, has already come to be regarded as a privilege, will, by your moderation and wise counsel, receive enhanced value at your hands and the hands of your successors in the years to come."

The Madras Industrial Exhibition opened by His Highness the Maharaja.

7. His Highness the Maharaja warmly sympathised with the objects of the Madras Industrial Exhibition, and sanctioned proposals for a large and representative collection of objects of Mysore arts and industry being sent to the Exhibition. His Highness further accepted the invitation of the Exhibition Committee to open the Exhibition, and performed that function on the morning of the 26th December 1903, at Cathedral Gardens, Mount Road, Madras, in the midst of a very large and distinguished gathering, with the following inaugural speech :—

"It was not without diffidence that I accepted the invitation, so courteously extended to me by the Committee, to open the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition. I could not but feel that there were many others more obviously qualified for the duty, whether as captains of industry, administrators of experience, or as spokesmen of public opinion. But, as it was evident that the Committee were not in search of instruction from an expert, I could not but conclude that they desired the sympathy of a representative of my class, or of the head of a State, which may claim a substantial interest, not only in the indigenous arts and crafts, but also in the more progressive enterprises of western origin. Of my official sympathy I had already been able to give expression, when sanctioning the proposal of my Dewan and Council to send a representative collection of objects of Mysore art and industry to the Exhibition ; and, in view of the considerations to which I have referred, I felt that I could not decline the opportunity of evincing my personal interest by taking part in to-day's ceremony.

"In some quarters doubts have, I believe, been expressed of the utility of exhibitions such as this. In early days extravagant expectations were formed of their possibilities, and the great London Exhibition of 1851, was, at the time, supposed to have inaugurated the millennium. The fifty years or so that have lapsed since then have not witnessed the realisation of this pleasing vision, nor have the "World's Fairs" of Europe and the West always fulfilled the expectations of their promoters, in immediate and startling expansions of trade and industries, in general or particular. Our Exhibition here, however, is on a more modest scale, and our expectations of its results are modest in proportion.

"In these days of keen competition much is heard in all parts of the Empire of what pessimists term, the decadence of British trade and industries, which others prefer to regard as the legitimate and natural advance of foreign rivals in the markets of the world. Whatever the correct description of the trouble, the symptoms are beyond question, and everywhere the need of increased commercial and industrial activity is proclaimed and acknowledged. Here, in India, the problem is peculiar. Our trade tends steadily to expand, and it is possible, as we know from the Parliamentary reports, to demonstrate by statistics the increasing prosperity of the country generally. On the other hand, we in India know that the ancient indigenous handicrafts are decaying, that the fabrics for which India was renowned in the past are supplanted by the products of Western looms, and that our industries are not displaying that renewed vitality which will enable them to compete successfully in the home or the foreign market. The cultivator on the margin of subsistence remains a starveling cultivator, the educated man seeks government employment or the

readily available profession of a lawyer, whilst the belated artisan works on the lines marked out for him by his forefathers for a return that barely keeps body and soul together.

"It is said that India is dependent on agriculture and must always remain so. That may be so, but there can, I venture to think, be little doubt that the solution of the ever-recurring famine problem, is to be found, not merely in the improvement of agriculture, in the cheapening of loans, or in the more equitable distribution of taxation, but still more in the removal, from the land to industrial pursuits, of a great portion of those who, at the best, gain but a miserable subsistence, and on the slightest failure of the season are thrown on the public charity. It is time for us in India to be up and doing; new markets must be found; new methods adopted and new handicrafts developed; whilst the educated unemployed, no less than the skilled and unskilled labourers, all those, in fact, whose precarious means of livelihood is a standing menace to the well-being of the State, must find employment in re-organised and progressive industries. That educated opinion is awakening to the situation, this Exhibition, I take to be a proof. The cry for commercial and industrial education increases, and of this education such exhibitions are an important feature.

"The subject of industrial education has many prophets, there must be many in the present assembly who are eminently qualified to discuss it, of whom I cannot claim to be one, and I do not propose to inflict on you, at any length, such views as I may have been tempted to form. Some attention has, however, been paid to the subject in Mysore, and it has only brought into prominence the great difficulties which must be faced before positive results can be achieved. Possibly our experience is not without its parallels, even in Madras. But that, to my mind, is no reason for discouragement. The old saying that the man who never made a mistake, never made anything, holds good pre-eminently in matters industrial. The time and trouble devoted to experiment have not been wasted, and it is reasonable to hope that all over India the Governments are profiting by past failure and are gradually directing such instruction as they are able to afford, on to sounder and better lines. The prime essential is that the instructor should know more about the industry than those whom he undertakes to teach, a condition that has by no means invariably been fulfilled. Our object is, I take it, to find new callings for those whose hereditary employment, from various causes, no longer provides a livelihood; and increased efficiency for those whose wares are still in demand, but at a price which does not remunerate the craftsman. At present, in too many cases, a boy attracted by a scholarship, spends some years in an industrial school, and, on leaving, has no idea beyond returning to the ancestral calling, clerkly or menial, or to the hereditary tools and methods. So long as this state of things prevails, we have advanced but little on the road to success. It seems to me that what we want is more outside light and assistance from those interested in industries. Our schools should not be left entirely to officials, who are either fully occupied with their other duties or whose ideas are prone, in the nature of things, to run in official grooves. I should like to see all those who "think" and "know" giving us their active assistance and not merely their criticism of our results. It is not government or forms of government that have made the great industrial nations, but the spirit of the people and the energy of one and all working to a common end.

"To return to the Exhibition, the object of industrial exhibitions is, I conceive, to convey to the public, evidence of the condition and progress of local industries, and to suggest to those interested latent possibilities of improvement. Madras may claim to be a peculiarly suitable locality for such an exhibition. Not only is the Presidency noted for the excellence of its hand-woven goods, for the skilfulness of its metal workers and for

its pre-eminence in the leather tanning industry, but the city of Madras has also seen the birth of a completely new industry, which promises to be a source of no little profit in the future. When the trade of copper and brass workers was threatened by an import of cheap and suitable aluminium vessels, Madras set itself to work and, with the assistance of Government, developed, by the skill of its artisans, a local industry in aluminium goods, which has now advanced well beyond the experimental stage. The development of the Madras aluminium industry affords a lesson of unrivalled import and is a hopeful augury for the future of industrial India.

"The systematic examination of the great Indian handicrafts for the purpose of introducing improvements, which may form the basis of industrial training, has yet to be undertaken. The necessity for it has attracted attention in many parts of India. In the Bombay Presidency an expert in weaving has made important improvements in the warping and weaving of cotton goods on the indigenous loom. In Bengal and elsewhere systematic attempts are being made to disseminate a knowledge of the use of the fly-shuttle, which, as I am informed, has been quietly at work here in the Madras city for many years, unknown to the rest of India. In Bangalore, a small factory equipped and maintained by my friend Mr. Tata, is steadily improving the process of silk-reeling. Numerous other examples might, no doubt, be cited, but much, very much, remains to be done in the matter, which is so vital a one for India.

"Now that the country forms one market with the great industrial countries of the world, her citizens must not sit idly by, awaiting the interference of the Governments in what is, equally, the business of the people. Combination and enterprise are needed. The handicrafts of India have been celebrated since time immemorial, the hereditary aptitude of her artisans survives, waiting but to be utilised in the light of modern knowledge. An exhibition such as this will have been of small purpose if it fails to suggest new methods for developing the skill of the workers, new fields for their employment, and new markets for their products. Let us hope that the successful experiment, which has secured for India the manufacture of aluminium goods, may be the forerunner of more far-reaching developments in many other handicrafts. May this Exhibition serve as a stimulus to public-spirited men to set on foot similar enterprises, so that by combination, investigation, and experiment, the way may be cleared for a progress, of which the exhibitions of the future will illustrate the happy results."

8. On the conclusion of the speech, His Highness opened the Exhibition, and was then conducted into the Exhibition Pavilion, where he spent an hour and a half in the inspection of the very interesting and valuable collection of exhibits from various parts of India, "not the least valuable and interesting of which was that which represented the products and industries of his own State."

His Highness's Tour to Ajmere.

9. The Yuvaraja Sri Kantirava Narasaraja Wadayar Bahadur, brother of His Highness the Maharaja, having fallen ill at Ajmere, where he had been to prosecute his studies at the Rajakumar College, His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani, C. I., journeyed north to be at his bedside; and, after his restoration to health, returned with him to Mysore on 24th April 1904. The serious character which that illness had assumed, called forth the deepest anxiety of the people who, on the arrival of His Highness with the Yuvaraja in Mysore, demonstrated their strongest feelings of loyalty and attachment to His Highness and other members of the Ruling Family.

The visit of the Commander-in-Chief of India to Mysore.

10. In April 1904 His Excellency Viscount Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, visited the Lines, Stables, etc., of the Imperial Service Regiment and the Transport Corps of the State.

Form of the Administration.

11. In the form of the Administration, was made no change, except the dissociation of the offices of First Councillor and Revenue Commissioner, their amalgamation having been found inexpedient.

Reform of the General and Revenue Secretariat.

12. In April 1904 was sanctioned a scheme of reorganisation of the General and Revenue Secretariat after the model of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India. According to this scheme, the General and Revenue Secretariat was divided into five Branches, each Branch being a definite and self-contained working unit with its own records arranged on simple and intelligible lines under the disciplinary control of a Registrar. The Forest Secretariat was amalgamated with the General and Revenue Secretariat ; and the Muzrai department was made an independent Secretariat under the charge of a responsible officer with sufficient freedom to tour out, to inspect Muzrai institutions, to study Muzrai questions, and with the help of his local knowledge to assist Government in the prosecution of their Muzrai policy.

Political.

13. The Hon'ble Sir Donald Robertson, who had been British Resident at the Court of Mysore for nearly seven years, and whose intimate association with the Government of the country during the minority of His Highness the Maharaja had left an abiding mark, retired from that office in October 1903, and was succeeded on the 5th November 1903 by the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) James A. Bourdillon, I.C.S.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied area and tenure.

Extent of arable lands.

14. The total area of the State, according to professional survey, is 188,33,571 acres. Deducting the area, for which no survey returns exist, *viz.*, 13,80,990 acres, there were 174,52,581 acres surveyed and entered in the village accounts. Of these acres, the area not available for cultivation, including forests, was 87,78,989 acres; and the area available for cultivation was 86,73,592 acres.

Area under occupation.

15. Of the area available for cultivation, the extent under occupation was 73,16,186 or 84·35 per cent, being an increase of 76,412 acres over the occupied extent in 1902-03.

Tenure.

16. Unalienated lands in the State are held under the raiyatwari tenure on payment of kandayam (money assessment); which, except in the case of a few special grants, is fixed under the survey guarantee for a period of thirty years. There were during the year 9,65,440 raiyatwari holdings with an aggregate area of 68,63,157 acres or an average of 7·11 acres assessed at Rs. 9·38 for each holding.

II. Survey and Settlement (up to October 1903).

Original settlement.

17. The operations connected with the first survey and settlement of the unalienated lands in the State, were commenced in 1863 and completed in 1899. Original survey and settlement work is limited to the alienated villages, and is taken up only on the application of their holders. Out of 2,100 inam villages in the State, exclusive of the Jahgir taluk of Yelandur, which has been settled, 239 villages had, up to the end of 1902-03, been surveyed and settled; and, to this number were added 21 villages during the year under report.

Re-survey.

18. In tracts in which the guaranteed period of thirty years has elapsed, the operations of re-survey and settlement, under the provisions of Section 115 of the Land Revenue Code, are in progress.

Object and scope of re-survey.

19. The main objects of re-survey are: —

(1) Inspection of each survey number; if neither correction nor sub-division is found necessary, the boundary marks are brought up to standard and re-inspected.

(2) Re-measurement, carried out whenever roads, canals, railways, extension of village sites, encroachment of rivers or streams, or other causes render such a measure necessary.

(3) Sub-division of existing survey numbers into new numbers in order (*a*) to give as far as possible, subject to the prescribed minima, to each occupancy—whether Government or Inam—separately recognized in the village accounts, the independent status of a survey number; and (*b*) to make new numbers in cases of excessive area whether occupied or unoccupied.

(4) Separation, by making new survey numbers (subject to the prescribed minima) as far as possible, of the various classes of land comprised in the same old survey number, especially in cases in which the source of water-supply is partly private and partly Government.

(5) Classification of soil, only where circumstances require it to be classed for the first time, the original classification of soils being generally left unchanged.

(6) Re-classification of water-supply of all rice and garden lands—a step found necessary in the interests of Government as well as of raiyats—whenever the changes of water-supply, from the deterioration of some tanks and from the repairs of others, become so great as to render the original water classification an unsuitable basis for re-assessment and whenever there are likewise, changes of water-supply from private wells.

Rules for assessing well-gardens.

20. In the prosecution of these objects of re-survey, especially in respect of well-irrigated lands, Government enunciated rules, of which the main features are :—

(1) The assessment, within the highest dry crop rate, of well-gardens recorded as existing at the time of the first settlement, if the wells receive no aid, directly or indirectly, from Government works.

(2) The assessment of well-gardens, converted into such from dry lands since the last settlement, at simple dry crop rates, if the wells are purely self-dependent; and, within highest dry rates, if the wells are situated on the banks of streams or within a tank series or below a Government channel.

(3) The assessment at ordinary dry rates, of well-gardens recorded as such at the last settlement, but which, water in the wells having failed, are no longer cultivated as gardens.

(4) The assessment on their merits of gardens under wells which draw their water-supply by percolation from tanks or from a source, the property of Government.

(5) The assessment of well-gardens enjoying both well and tank supply,—with reference to the superior supply.

Partial re-survey.

21. For purposes of the revision settlement, partial re-survey was carried out during the year in 1,788 square miles against 1,973 square miles in the previous year. The decrease was due to some of the tracts dealt with during the year being close and confined, possessing small holdings. Territorially, the whole of the Challakere and Molakalmuru taluks, the late Budihal taluk, and 229 villages of the Channagiri, 143 villages of the Sorab 36 villages of the Pavagada and 79 villages of the Sira taluk, were re-surveyed during the year under report. The year's work formed an increase of 38 villages and 9,705 fields, the new survey numbers showing an increase of 9,310 fields, of no fewer than 117,235 waslas (compartments) and of 51,675 acres.

22. The survey work was somewhat retarded by the necessity of having to locate and replace no fewer than 10,856 bandhs and 59,647 stones that had disappeared. The introduction of the Village Officer's Manual, sanctioned in Government Notification No. R. 3839, dated the 7th June 1904, to be brought into force from the 1st July 1904, is expected to secure proper attention on the part of the village servants and revenue officials to the preservation of boundary marks.

Re-classificatoin.

23. No separate classing establishment was maintained during the year. The water re-classification carried out in and after 1896, under the order of the 5th November 1896, was utilized; and, in addition to it, a small amount of classification extending to 1,489 fields was done in taluks under re-survey.

Revision settlement

24. Sanction was accorded to the introduction of the revision settlement into the taluks of Davangere and Hiriyur with effect from 1904-05.

Davangere.

25. The taluk of Davangere was settled in 1865 and 1866. Its improvement, subsequent to that date, particularly since the establishment of direct railway communication between Mysore and Bombay, had been remarkable, every one of its villages being in a better condition than before. Its system of communications with the districts outside the State, good as they were at the original settlement, since reached a higher degree of efficiency. Four new roads were made; and the Southern Mahratta Railway passes through the heart of the taluk, having five stations within its limits. Its trade widely expanded, the railway returns of the Davangere town comparing favorably with those of stations like Bangalore and Bellary. Two big European houses have in that town established their agencies. The business in cotton and oil-seeds has largely grown. The rise in the prices of principal food grains was from 34 to 41 per cent, the price of cotton, in particular, having nearly doubled itself. Those prices have been regulated by influences, not accidental, but more or less of a permanent character. There was, in the tract under notice, an increase in population by 40,528; in the number of houses by 6,222; in the number of carts by 1,936; and in the occupied area in Government assessed lands, by 67,144 acres, of which 535 acres were under irrigation.

esults of revi-on.

26. The general results of the revision in this taluk are shown below :—

	By former settlement.			By revision settlement		
	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate
			Rs. a. .p			Rs. a. p.
Dry ...	2,41,711	1,41,313	.0 9 4	2,41,588	1,77,233	0 11 4
Wet ...	3,106	8,806	2 13 4	3,711	10,478	2 13 2
Garden ...	1,722	7,630	4 6 11	1,650	4,716	2 13 9
Total ...	2,46,539	1,57,749	0 10 3	2,46,949	1,92,427	0 12 6

27. The average rate for the whole area under all heads was raised by 2 annas and 3 pies; and this increase occurs almost entirely on the dry crop lands. The reduction in the garden rates shows the extent of relief granted to holders of well-irrigated gardens by the favorable orders referred to in para 20 *supra*. Four hundred and forty-seven acres were newly brought under well-irrigation against 161 acres which reverted from garden to dry land from failure of wells. There were at the revision survey on the whole 961 acres under self-dependent wells. In the present improved circumstances of the taluk the rates were extremely moderate. The expected increase of revenue on the occupied area was Rs. 34,678 or 22 per cent.

Hiriyur.

28. As regards the Hiriyur taluk, it is a dry and lightly assessed tract with a climate uncertain in one part and precarious in another. Prior to the first settlement, the population had been only 47 to the square mile; cultivation, wide and loose; and more than half the arable area had remained unoccupied. These peculiarities called for a lenient treatment in 1868-69. The railway between Mysore and Bombay, though not passing through the taluk, has given a great stimulus to its trade and prosperity. Population has increased by about 30,000; better communications have come into existence; prices have risen from 30 to 40 per cent with a large element of stability in them; the area under occupation has extended by about 41,000 acres; and the numbers of houses and carts have become greater by 5,463 and 1,087, respectively.

Results of revi-sion.

29. The results of the revision settlement in the Hiriyur taluk are :—

	By former settlement			By revision settlement		
	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Dry ...	1,98,215	37,214	0 3 0	1,89,900	47,313	0 4 0
Wet ...	3,908	8,044	2 0 11	5,117	11,588	2 4 3
Garden ..	6,433	15,076	2 5 6	8,093	13,290	1 10 3
Total ...	2,08,556	60,334	0 4 8	2,03,110	72,191	0 5 8

30. The decrease in the dry occupied area was due chiefly to the absorption into the Marikanve reservoir, of 6,648 acres of occupied land, and to the transfer of 1,209 acres from dry to wet and of 1,660 acres from dry to garden. Tanks in this taluk, which are fairly numerous, had, on the whole, not deteriorated; and two new large ones: *viz.*, the Wudavalli and Kumbargatte tanks, had been constructed. The

increase under garden cultivation was due mainly to the large number of irrigation wells sunk since the original settlement. One thousand two hundred and four acres were after the original settlement brought under well irrigation, while 371 acres reverted to dry land on account of the failure of wells. Altogether, there were at the time of the revision settlement 5,920 acres under self-dependent wells against 2,047 acres under tanks and 9 acres under wells dependent on tanks. The reduction of the rate of garden assessment is expected largely to stimulate garden cultivation. The revised rates for dry and wet lands were moderate and equitable.

Attitude of raiyats towards the new rates.

31. The people affected by the new rates were fully aware of the mildness of the old rates and of their own improved circumstances. They had long expected the revision settlement, which they regarded with considerable interest. During re-survey operations, they manifested no fear of what the new rates might add to their burdens. Those operations, both measuring and classing, necessarily covering a long period, furnished them with abundant opportunity of representing their views and circumstances; and the Survey Officers had been instructed to consult the raiyats on matters affecting the grouping of villages and to report upon any complaints that might be preferred. The revised settlement gave rise to no dissatisfaction in both the taluks.

Progress of re-survey.

32. Re-survey operations in three other taluks: *viz.*, Holalkere, Chitaldrug and Jagalur, were practically completed.

Limits of increase.

33. In the year under report, rules were prescribed for the purpose of determining the limits of increase to land revenue proper, permissible at a revision settlement, in the case of (*a*) any individual holding, (*b*) any single village, and (*c*) a group of villages brought under the same maximum dry crop rate.

Cost of operations.

34. The total cost of the Survey and Settlement Department was Rs. 1,64,483 against Rs. 1,65,378 in the previous year. The cost per acre was 2 annas and 2 pies.

The cost of the survey, from the commencement of operations in 1863 to the year under report, amounted to Rs. 75,56,297.

Village maps and Land records.

35. The maps of all the villages brought under the original settlement were printed and issued to the Revenue authorities, with the exception of one map held in abeyance pending disposal of a dispute. The Land records were kept up to date.

Potgi settlement.

36. The settlement of the remuneration of village officers in the Tirumakudlu-Narsipur and Nanjangud taluks was effected during the year, and, with this, the original potgi settlement was completed for the whole State. The revision settlements of potgi are being taken up after ten-year periods as punctually as possible; and, in the year under report, they were introduced into the taluks of Yedatore, Krishnarajpete and Hassan, and into nineteen alienated villages.

Boundary settlements.

37. A dispute between the Madras Government and the Government of Mysore regarding the correct boundary between Timmanayakankote and sixteen other villages in the Challakere taluk of the Chitaldrug District and the bordering villages in the Madaksira and Kalyandrug Taluks of the Anantapur District, was adjusted during the year under report.

III. Land Revenue (1903-04).

Alienation.

38. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for charitable and other purposes was 231 acres and 26 guntas: *viz.*,

(1) 9 acres and 32 guntas for religious and charitable purposes;
(2) 75 acres and 9 guntas for extension and improvement of towns and villages;
(3) 106 acres and 34 guntas for improvement of tanks;
(4) 12 acres and 9 guntas for improvement of communications; and
(5) 27 acres and 22 guntas for other public purposes.

Net area of waste lands taken up.

39. The extent of waste lands, taken up during the year for cultivation, was 81,899 acres, being a decrease of 31,032 acres as compared with the area taken up in 1902-03, but in excess of the average area taken up during the previous five years by 25,906 acres The extent of lands relinquished during the year amounted to 36,999 acres against 19,086 acres in 1902-03, and approximated the average extent relinquished during the previous five years. The net increase in the area occupied

was, during the year, 44,900 acres against 93,845 acres in 1902-03, and against 55,993 acres—the net average increase during the previous five years.

Annual changes and their causes.

40. After small increases in the net area taken up during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99, there was a remarkable excess of relinquishments in 1899-1900; but from that year, the net area, newly brought under occupation, much increased, *viz.*, by 73,754 acres in 1900-01; by 1,28,299 acres in 1901-02; by 93,845 acres in 1902-03; and by 44,900 acres in the year under report. The annual changes in occupation by the taking up of new, and by the relinquishment of old, lands are due to the great variability of seasons—to a large extent of the inferior kind of dry crop land being generally taken up when the later rains prove favourable, to be relinquished as soon as the crops raised upon it are harvested; and to a similar course being followed as regards a considerable portion of wet lands under rain-fed tanks.

Area under cultivation.

41. The total area under occupancy was 73,16,186 acres against 72,39,774 acres in 1902-03 and against 70,78,792 acres—the average for the previous five years. The area under cultivation was 62,01,538 acres against 61,22,505 acres in 1902-03, and against 59,32,063 acres—the average for the previous five years. The area under irrigation was 10,06,503 acres against 9,52,399 acres in 1902-03 and against 8,92,284 acres—the average for the previous five years.

Land Revenue—demand.

42. The net demand for 1903-04 under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 99,49,121 against Rs. 100,21,494, being a decrease of Rs. 72,373. The demand, would have been slightly in excess of the demand for 1902-03, but for the transfer, during the year, of assessment on vacant building sites from "Land Revenue Miscellaneous" to "Mohatarfa." The following were the noticeable variations in the demand:—

There was an increase of Rs. 23,665 due to extended cultivation; of Rs. 12,753 under akarband, survey settlement and sales for arrears of revenue; of Rs. 16,555 under amarai sales; and of Rs. 2,048 under minor inams.

There was a decrease of:—

(1) Rs. 72,962 under "Land Revenue Miscellaneous; other items" due to the transfer, from this head to Mohatarfa, of about Rs. 70,000 being assessment on vacant building sites, and to the falling-off under forfeiture of deposits, under amount of fines of Revenue courts, etc;

(2) Rs. 33,066 in the sale proceeds of Government lands, including sale of right of occupancy;

(3) Rs. 6,392 under amount left out in last year's jamabandi;

(4) Rs. 2,354 under lease of pasture lands;

(5) Rs. 1,383 under amount of notice fees;

(6) Rs. 1,170 under amount of fines, etc., on account of unauthorized cultivation.

Collection.

43. Including arrears uncollected at the beginning of 1903-04, the total amount of land revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 108,70,179, of which Rs. 97,98,756 was collected and Rs. 36,699 remitted, making a total of Rs. 98,35,455.

Arrears uncollected.

44. The balance uncollected at the end of the period under report, amounted to Rs. 10,34,721 against Rs. 9,21,442 at the end of 1902-03. The arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 3,69,086 or 35·6 per cent; and those relating to 1903-04 to Rs. 6,65,635 or 64·4 per cent.

Coercive processes.

45. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 1,06,472 against 1,14,625, and the amount recovered thereby was Rs. 16,48,942 against Rs. 17,48,815 in 1902-03. The different kinds of processes and their results were as follows:—

	Number of processes issued	Amount recovered thereby Rs
Notice of demand	81,279	10,11,166
Do attachment	7,899	1,52,675
Do sale	14,484	4,35,656
Sales held	2,810	49,445

46. The amount recovered by the issue of these processes formed 16·8 per cent of the total amount collected during the year. The ratio of the number of sales to the total number of processes issued was 2·64 per cent against 1·84 per cent in 1902-03; and that of the amount recovered by sale to the total amount collected during the year was ·5 per cent.

Takavi and other advances.

47. The loans granted during the year were—Rs. 375 as takavi; Rs. 2,350 for sinking irrigation wells; Rs. 450 for constructing saguvalikattes; and Rs. 8,650 for other agricultural improvements, of which Rs. 8,000 were granted for improving sericulture in the Bangalore taluk.

Agricultural banks.

48. No new agricultural banks were opened in the year under report. The number of banks at work at the beginning of the year was 60, of which one, *viz.*, the Mudavatti Bank in the Kolar taluk, stopped transactions during the year owing to mismanagement of its affairs. To the banks at Saklespur and Chikmagalur, sums aggregating Rs. 76,789 were advanced in 1903-04 for the up-keep of the coffee estates belonging to their members. No other advances were made by Government during the year to any agricultural bank in the State. The sum due by the banks up to the end of the period under report on account of the instalments allowed for repayment of the advances made by Government, was Rs. 2,83,721, of which Rs. 1,65,187 alone was recovered; about Rs. 34,200 thereof being recovered in 1903-04. Out of Rs. 76,789 advanced for the up-keep of coffee estates, Rs. 33,136 alone was repaid during the year. Including arrears of previous years a sum of Rs. 1,30,798 was due from all the agricultural banks by way of interest on the advances made to them; and of that amount Rs. 21,071 alone was paid during the year. There were thus large arrears unpaid in respect of advances and interest. The working of a large number of these banks was far from satisfactory. A Regulation was passed during the year to give effect to the provision in the memoranda and articles of association of these banks for levying unpaid balances due to Government as arrears of land revenue.

General.

49. The scheme for the delegation of revenue work to Assistant Commissioners sanctioned in April 1903 was brought into force in January 1904. A measure was sanctioned in February 1904 for improving and reorganizing the Shekdari service. Revised rules for the grant of lands for cultivation of arecanut gardens in the malnad, and of areca and cocoanut gardens in the maidan, were issued, allowing easy rates of assessment till the trees reached a fruit-bearing stage. In the case of gomal lands it was decided that, before sub-dividing and allotting such lands for cultivation at the re-survey, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner should, upon enquiry, satisfy himself that the village cattle would not suffer thereby, and that the remaining gomal area was sufficient for grazing purposes. With regard to lands containing date trees, it was laid down that, where the demand for cultivation was entitled to greater consideration, such lands might be granted without any reservation in respect of the date-trees thereon and that where the excise interests of Government claimed preference, the lands should be absolutely reserved. Rules were prescribed regulating the rates of assessment to be fixed on grounds unoccupied by houses in village sites.

IV. Inam Settlement (1903-04).

Nature of work remaining to be done.

50. The enquiry into the validity of inams, commenced in 1866, was completed in 1881, far in advance of survey operations. The issue of title-deeds for minor inams and the enfranchisement of whole-inam villages on the survey valuation had therefore to await the termination of the survey. There remained to be carried out, besides, the revision of the kodagi settlement, the preparation of quit-rent registers, as well as a good deal of miscellaneous work. Since 1881 the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was, as *ex-officio* Superintendent of Inam Settlement, carrying out with the aid of a small establishment the work which remained, or offered, for disposal.

Original work.

51. Twenty-five cases were disposed of during the year:—15 land inams of the extent of 169 acres and 31 guntas assessed at Rs. 301-13-3, upon which a quit-rent of Rs. 61-11-0 was fixed; 3 Muzrai inams of Rs. 57-12-0 which were confirmed; and 7 inams which were resumed.

Revision of quit-rent.

52. The revision of quit-rent on the basis of survey valuation of lands, was undertaken in respect of 28 whole inam villages, with the result that, in 14 of them,

the quit-rent originally fixed was left undisturbed; in 11, it was reduced; and in 3, it was enhanced. The quit-rent also of 66 minor inams was revised.

Additional revenue.

53. The addition to revenue by these proceedings was Rs. 587.

Minor inams in Sringeri.

54. In connection with the settlement of minor inams in the Sringeri Jahgir under the provisions of Regulation IV of 1897, the work of phut pahani and of allocation was nearly completed.

Registers and title-deeds.

55. During the year were prepared and issued, 159 title-deeds of minor inams; 3 Muzrai title-deeds; 15 ad-interim extracts; 75 quit-rent registers; and 4 final quit-rent registers for whole-inam villages revised on survey valuation. The revised final quit-rent registers of two taluks were compared and issued.

Cost.

56. The cost of the Inam Settlement department for the year under report was Rs. 7,844 against Rs. 6,904 in the previous year. The total cost of the department from 1868 amounted to Rs. 11,34,034. The annual addition to the revenue from the settlement of inams was about Rs. 2,75,000.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1903-04).

57. The following Regulations were passed during the year 1903-04:— Regulations.

(1) *II of 1903*:—A Regulation to provide for the recovery of loans made by Government to Agricultural Banks. This measure was enacted to give formal effect to the provision, contained in article 74 of the memoranda and articles of association of those banks, for the levy of the unpaid balance due to Government as arrears of land revenue.

(2) *III of 1903*:—The City of Mysore Improvement Regulation. The object of this Regulation is to secure the improvement of the city of Mysore by the following methods:—(*a*) knocking down insanitary buildings, and providing against overcrowding, bad drainage and otherwise defective sanitation; (*b*) finding proper quarters for the surplus population removed from their present localities; (*c*) extending reasonably practical assistance to poor people for building proper houses; and (*d*) devising a comprehensive scheme of proper drainage to meet the reasonable needs of the city.

(3) *IV of 1903*:—A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884. This Regulation was enacted to provide for the trial, by a single judge of the Chief Court, of original civil and criminal cases withdrawn by the Chief Court for trial before itself; and to empower a single judge of the Chief Court finally to dispose of revision applications, except such as he might refer to a bench of two judges.

(4) *V of 1903*:—The Mysore Whipping Regulation. This is a re-enactment of Act VI of 1864 of British India which had been in force in Mysore, and was passed to bring the law in Mysore into line with Acts XVI of 1874, X of 1882, III of 1895, and V of 1900, of the British Indian Legislature.

(5) *I of 1904*:—A Regulation to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, as it is in force in Mysore. This Regulation was enacted with the object of (*a*) applying to the territories of Mysore the various material amendments of the criminal law made from time to time in British India, as the only amendment of the Penal Code in Mysore prior to the Rendition, was by Acts XXVII of 1870, XIX of 1872 and by the Oaths Act, X of 1873, and, subsequent to the Rendition, was by the Criminal Procedure Code introduced by Regulation I of 1886, by the Merchandise Marks Regulation I of 1892, by Regulation II of 1894, and by the Railways Regulation, IV of 1894; (*b*) adapting the language of the Code to the conditions and circumstances of the territories of Mysore.

(6) *II of 1904*:—The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904. This Regulation was enacted with the same objects as those for Regulation I of 1904 (The Indian Penal Code Amendment Regulation).

(7) *III of 1904*:—The Societies Registration Regulation. This Regulation was enacted to improve the legal condition of societies established for the promotion of literature, science, or the fine arts, or for the diffusion of useful knowledge, or for charitable purposes; besides facilitating the holding of property, the raising of loans, the appointing of trustees, and other incidents of a corporate existence with social and educational as distinguished from commercial aims.

(8) *IV of 1904*:—A Regulation to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1903. The object of this enactment was to empower the Board of Trustees under the Regulation to abate over-crowding in buildings within any area comprised in an improvement scheme, by taking proceedings before a Magistrate of the 1st Class to obtain an order to that effect; and also to prescribe a penalty for permitting over-crowding subsequent to the order to abate the same.

(9) *V of 1904*:—A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901. This was enacted with the object of expressly declaring that import or export of liquor is illegal unless it is with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner granted on payment of the prescribed duty and on other terms if any.

Other Measures.

58. The Rules under the Mysore Local Boards Regulation were finally passed and published in 1903. There were under consideration a number of draft regulations and rules; of which, the Municipal Regulation was ready and awaited the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, and the Police Regulation was referred to a Committee for revision.

Third Volume of Mysore Regulations.

59. The work of printing a collection of the Regulations passed subsequent to 1901, was taken in hand.

II. Military (1903-04.)

Nature of the Force.

60. The State Military Force is composed of—

(*a*) two Regiments of Cavalry, namely, the Imperial Service Regiment reorganized on the Jhoorawallah system and located at Bangalore with a Transport Corps of mules attached to it; and the Local Service Regiment with head-quarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts; and

(*b*) three Battalions of Infantry with head-quarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore and detachments in other districts.

This Force is exclusive of a separate Military Establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

Sanctioned strength.

61. The sanctioned strength of fighting officers and men of both the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments was 2,722 : namely, 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, and 1,809 in the three Battalions of Infantry.

Actual strength.

62. The actual number of fighting officers and men at the end of the year was 2,601 against 2,597 at the end of 1902-03. The Imperial Service Regiment had its full complement and the Local Service Regiment was short by but one man. There were 120 vacancies in the Infantry, which was kept below strength, possibly with a view to easing matters, if Government sanctioned reduction in this branch of the Force. The number of officers and men in each arm of service was as noted below:—

	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
Imperial Service Regiment	24	75	417
Local Service Regiment	16	63	317
Infantry	49	363	1,277

Composition of the Force.

63. Of the total strength of the Force during the year, nearly one-half was constituted by Mahomedans, the larger portion of them being absorbed in the Infantry; about a fifth by Mahrattas, the larger portion of them being in the Cavalry; and the rest by other caste men, of whom nearly half the number were Christians in the Infantry.

Arms provided.

64. The Imperial Service Regiment was provided with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances, the old M. H. carbines having been replaced by L. M. carbines in April 1904. The Local Service Regiment was provided with only swords and lances; and the Infantry with swords and muskets.

Duties on which employed.

65. The Imperial Service Regiment was employed ordinarily on escort and similar duties. A detachment of it consisting of 18 officers, of 46 non-commissioned officers and of 246 rank and file, took part with the troops of the Bangalore garrison in the manœuvres held near Dodballapur. Detachments of it were also sent to Mysore for duty during the Dasara in September 1903, and on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja's birthday in June 1904.

The Local Service Regiment was employed on escort, patrol and other duties in several parts of the State. A squadron of this Regiment had been detailed for duty during the Cavalry manœuvres of British troops near Dodballapur, and it did excellent work.

The sepoys of the Infantry were employed in guarding the Huzur treasury, as well as the district and the taluk treasuries all over the State.

66. The troops of all arms were efficient for the purposes for which they were maintained. Efficiency.

The Imperial Service Regiment was regularly drilled by the Commandant, assisted by Drill Instructors, under the superintendence of the Inspecting Officer, Mysore and Hyderabad Imperial Service Cavalry. A Jamedar of this Regiment attended the Engineering class at Roorkee and another Jamedar and a non-commissioned officer attended the School of Musketry at Meerut, and all the three returned during the year with certificates of proficiency. In April 1904 a non-commissioned officer of this Regiment was sent to Chil to attend the special signalling class of the Imperial Service Troops. The recruits and remounts were duly trained in the riding schools, which had at the close of the year, 23 recruits and 29 remounts against 29 recruits and 22 remounts at the close of 1902-03. There were in the Regiment, at the end of 1903-04, 483 horses including 62 stud-breds; and the Transport Corps had 245 mules. The Regiment was inspected during the year by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops of India; by the Civil Chief Master Armourer; by the Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops; by the Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops in India; and by His Excellency Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India. The Inspector-General expressed great satisfaction at the work done by the Regiment, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief remarked that the condition of the horses was good and of the Lines clean.

The Local Service Regiment was paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Regimentdar aided by Drill Instructors. Seventy-six recruits and 59 remounts were trained during the year in the riding school of the Regiment and there were in the Regiment, at the close of the year, 349 horses including 158 stud-breds.

In the Infantry, the drilling of the men and recruits at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga was, as far as practicable, conducted by the Commandants of Battalions with the aid of Drill Instructors.

67. The cost of the troops and other items of Military expenditure, amounted during the year to Rs. 9,43,562 against Rs. 9,76,476 in 1902-03, as noted below :— Cost as compared with previous year.

	In 1903-04	In 1902-03
Imperial Service Regiment	3,41,929	3,60,947
Local Service Regiment	1,49,053	1,59,627
Infantry	2,18,360	2,15,209
Palace Military Establishment	1,02,164	91,083
Other expenditure including stores, superannuation and retirement allowances	1,32,056	1,49,610

68. The Chanda and other funds were as shown below :— Chanda and other funds.

	Balance on 1st July 1903	Receipts	Total	Disbursements	Balance at the end of the year
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Chanda Fund ...	57,261 6 8	63,580 14 0	1,20,842 4 8	65,231 6 11	55,610 13 9
2. Stable Fund ...	22,351 2 6	7,199 15 0	29,551 1 6	8,478 8 11	21,072 8 7
3. Repair Fund ...	1,096 9 9	2,059 0 0	3,155 9 0	222 12 9	2,932 13 0
4. Mules Chanda ...	.....	5,638 2 10	5,638 2 10	.....	5,638 2 10

69. The working of the Government Stud Farm at Kunigal, which supplies remounts to the State Cavalry Regiments, was as follows :— Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

70. *Stallions.*—At the beginning of the year under report there were on the Farm five stallions, of which two died.

A thorough-bred English pony stallion and an Arab pony stallion were maintained for free service of the country mares.

71. *Brood mares.*—There were in all 95 brood mares, of which 24 were additions during the year to the 71 that remained at the close of 1902-03. Six of the additions were T. B. yearling fillies purchased at a cost of Rs. 865 each. Of this

total strength, casualties by death, transfer, sale, &c., amounted to 14, leaving a balance of 81 inclusive of the six T. B. fillies.

72. *Young stock.*—The foals on the Farm on the 1st July 1903 numbered 165. The births during the twelve months ending the 30th June 1904 were : colts 20 and fillies 15, making up the total strength of 200 against 205 in 1902-03. Of these, 40 were transferred to the Local Service Regiment ; 10 to the Imperial Service Transport Corps, exclusive of 8 mules bred on the Farm ; 16 to brood mares establishment ; and 2 to the Palace; while 8 were sold as unserviceable, and 9 died. The casualties in the year by transfer, sale, death, &c., thus numbered 85, leaving at the close of the year the balance of 115 ; of which 40 were over three years of age, awaiting removal by the Chief Commandant.

73. *Value of live stock.*—The approximate value of live stock on the Farm was Rs. 96,320 on the 30th June 1904 against Rs. 1,22,550 on the 30th June 1903. The stock account closed with a loss of Rs. 25,734 and the cash transactions with a loss of Rs. 1,116 : total, Rs. 26,850. These losses were due—(1) to deaths from strangles and from other causes ; (2) to the cost of keep over-time and compensation for dearness of gram ; (3) to a book depreciation of stock calculated at Rs. 4,080 ; and (4) to actual loss on sales and to transfers to the Transport Corps, at reduced rates amounting to Rs. 6,342. The Farm had practically produced remounts at Rs. 500 per head, which, the pedigree of the animals being considered, was not excessive.

74. *General condition.*—The general condition of the animals deteriorated during the year from their being attacked by strangles. Adequate arrangements were made for the segregation of suspicious cases and new arrivals.

75. *Cost.*—The cost of the Stud Farm for 1903-04 was Rs. 45,312 against Rs. 59,662 in 1902-03.

76. *Private mares.*—Fourteen mares belonging to private persons were served free of charge during the year.

Amrut Mahal.

77. The strength and condition of the herds of Amrut Mahal cattle, from which the steers required for the Madras Transport Depot are supplied, and the income and cost of the Amrut Mahal department were as follows :—

78. *Condition of cattle.*—Owing to timely and copious rainfall the season was favourable to the health and general condition of the cattle with the exception of two herds that suffered from anthrax.

79. *Stock.*—With 1,489 calves born during the year, the stock amounted to 9,686 head of cattle against 9,894 in 1902-03. Of this total number, 777 died, 590 were sold, 64 were written off the accounts as astray and untraceable, and 52 were lost through the neglect of the *servegars* and paid for by them, leaving 8,203 ; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 820 dead, 859 sold, 6 astray, and 12 lost through the neglect of *servegars*. The percentage of births to the average number of cows fit for breeding, was 42·47 against 39·26 in 1902-03 ; and that of deaths from all causes was 9·33 against 9·62 to the total strength.

80. *Sales.*—The Madras Transport Depot at Hunsur took over 150 young steers of 1899 brand at the usual rate of Rs. 50 per head, and 440 head of cattle were sold at different places for Rs. 14,312. The average price realized per head was about the same as in 1902-03, namely, Rs. 36 per head. There was in the number sold a decrease of 269 caused by the sales of aged and undersized animals alone to the public.

81. *Demand and collection.*—The demand amounted to Rs. 40,166 against Rs. 45,236 in 1902-03 : a decrease of Rs. 5,070, owing mainly to deficiency in the sales. There was a slight increase in the *terige* collections and in the sale of surplus grass in the *kavals*. The total demand for the year, with the previous year's balance of Rs. 2,181, amounted to Rs. 42,347, of which Rs. 38,898 was actually collected, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 3,449.

82. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure under all heads amounted to about Rs. 31,000 including an extraordinary outlay of Rs. 458 due to the despatch of

six Amrut Mahal cows to the Chin Hills for their being crossed with Mythean bulls; the expenditure for 1902-03 being Rs. 31,799.

III. Police (1903-04).

Different kinds of Police

83. The Police of the State is composed of (1) the Village Police; (2) a body of men for the guarding of select ghat stations and passes; and (3) the Regular Police Force.

Village Police.

84. The Village Police consists of the patel or headman of the village with two or more totis and talaris to aid him in the execution of his duties. The patel reports crime and aids the Regular Police in the prevention and detection of crime and in watching criminal gangs; and, with the aid of talaris and villagers, maintains night watch in the village under his charge. These village officers are hereditary public servants, enjoying grants of land. The patels are also in receipt of money payments, known as "potgi," proportionate to the revenue of each village, and the talaris get grain levies or "miras" from the raiyats. There are 16,906 populated villages in the State with 2,579 depopulated villages attached to them. The rural Police agency is equal to the work with which it is entrusted.

85. Arrests were made by the Village Police in 49 cases against 53 in the previous year: namely, in 2 cases of murder, in 2 cases of attempt to commit murder, in 13 cases of house-breaking and theft, in 24 cases of theft, in 4 cases of house-trespass and in 1 of robbery, 1 of mischief by fire and 2 of offences under the Excise Regulation. Thirty-seven of these cases or 75·5 per cent resulted in conviction.

Ghat talaris.

86. The talaris employed for guarding the ghat stations and passes, are selected from among the totis and talvars of the neighbouring villages, and are paid an allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem. Eight hundred and nineteen men were thus employed during the year under report at an aggregate cost of Rs. 19,752. They were largely instrumental in the prevention of highway robberies.

Regular Police composition.

87. The Regular Police Force is composed of the ordinary paid constabulary, known as the District Police under the control of the Deputy Commissioner and the Police Superintendent of the district; and of certain special bodies organized for defined duties: *viz.*, (1) The Railway Police Force; (2) the Gold Fields Police under a special Superintendent; (3) the city Police of Mysore and Bangalore, maintained as different bodies from the District Police and having better rates of pay; and (4) the special Reserve Police maintained at Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Shimoga for the purpose of putting down organized crime and generally for service in any part of the State. Besides the above, a body of officers and men paid from an annual contribution made by the Mining Companies, was employed on the Gold Fields on purely detective work. This Staff was liable to frequent changes with reference to the changing requirements of the Gold Fields and the number of suitable men to be had.

Strength.

88. The sanctioned strength of the different bodies of the Regular Police, exclusive of the Gold Fields Detective Staff referred to, and their actual strength, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown below:—

—	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1903-04		1902-03	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police—Bangalore-Nanjangud and Birur-Shimoga sections.	7	74	7	74	7	74
Gold Fields Police	50	279	50	276	50	280
City Police, Bangalore	49	278	47	258	47	216
Do Mysore	46	275	46	268	46	270
Total ...	95	553	93	526	93	486

—	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
	Officers	Men	1903-04		1902-03	
			Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Special Reserve Police—						
Bangalore	3	49	3	49	3	49
Mysore	3	49	3	47	3	48
Tumkur	2	30	2	29	2	30
Shimoga	2	30	2	30	2	28
Total ...	10	158	10	155	10	155
District Police other than the above—						
Head-quarters, including Police school .	11	...	11	...	10	...
Bangalore district	97	537	94	534	97	494
Kolar do	70	358	70	354	69	357
Tumkur do	94	571	89	529	90	543
Mysore do	81	420	79	408	79	367
French Rocks	51	285	48	275	51	269
Hassan district	72	386	72	342	68	353
Shimoga do	93	463	91	453	91	431
Kadur do	61	331	59	376	61	339
Chitaldrug do	91	580	91	467	84	412
Total ...	720	3,931	704	3,748	700	3,565
Grand Total ...	882	5,015	864	4,779	869	4,560

Of the total sanctioned strength of officers, 1 was the Inspector-General of Police; 13 were District and Assistant District Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police; 102 Inspectors and Probationary Inspectors; 13 Chief Constables; and 753 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafadars and Sergeants.

Police on non-Police duties.

89. The number serving as guards over lock-ups and treasuries or as escorts to prisoners and treasure, including Policemen on orderly duty and the Special Reserve Police, was 82 officers and 523 men. Two Officers and 89 men were employed in courts.

Police for preventive and detective duties.

90. The section of the Police Force, engaged in the prevention and detection of crime, numbered 787 officers and 4,433 men. The proportion of that section was—to area of the State 1 to 5·7 square miles and to its population 1 to 1,044 persons.

Race

91. Tabulated according to race, 1 District Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 3 Deputy or Sub-Inspectors, in all, 6 officers were Europeans; 1 District Superintendent, 1 Assistant District Superintendent, 4 Inspectors, 5 Deputy or Sub-Inspectors and 3 Constables, in all, 14 officers and men, were Eurasians; 3 District Superintendents, 7 Assistant District Superintendents, 93 Inspectors, 743 Deputy or Sub-Inspectors and 4,776 Constables were Indians.

Religion or caste.

92. Tabulated according to religion or caste, there were—

(*a*) among officers, 26 Christians, 225 Mahomedans, 363 Brahmins, 29 Rajputs, 14 Bedars, Kurabars and Pallegars, 20 Telugu Banajigars, 14 Arasus and Sivachars, 20 Mahrattas, 29 Vakkaligars, 118 Hindus of other than specified castes, 2 Jains, and 3 Jews; and (*b*) among men, 102 Christians, 1,799 Mahomedans, 636 Brahmins, 138 Rajputs, 217 Bedars, Kurubars and Pallegars, 99 Telugu Banajigars, 64 Arasus and Sivachars, 139 Mahrattas, 253 Vakkaligars, and 1,332 Hindus of non-specified castes.

93. The total number of fire-arms furnished to the Police was 74 breech-loading, and 1,251 muzzle-loading, smooth bores. The former were supplied to the Gold Fields Police; and of the latter, 130 were for the use of the four special Reserve bodies, and 27, for the use of the Gold Fields Police. The remaining 1,094 were distributed among the Police Stations and outposts as follows :— Class of weapons provided.

Bangalore district	..	123	Hassan district	...	112
Kolar do	...	116	Shimoga do	..	166
Tumkur do	...	155	Kadur do	..	136
Mysore do	...	168	Chitaldrug do	...	118

There was, besides, a stock of 539 short swords distributed among the Police Stations, to be borne by men on escort duty. The City Police was provided with batons and the main body of the Force serving in taluks with bamboo sticks.

94. The Police Training School at Bangalore which had been closed in December 1901, was re-opened in October 1903 with two classes : the one for Inspectors and the other for Station-house officers. In the former, 11 recruits and 5 men in service, and in the latter, 14 recruits and 9 men in service, were trained for a period of eight months. In the final examinations, 13 appeared for the Inspectors' and 20 for the Station-house officers' test, with the result that 12 passed out of the Inspectors' and 15 out of the Station-house officers' class. Police Training School at Bangalore.

The rules for the admission of candidates to this institution and for its management and supervision were revised. The Inspectors' class was required to be constituted by graduates and under-graduates and the Station-house officers' class by those who had passed the Matriculation, or the Mysore Lower Secondary examination. A portion of the curriculum was to be practical tuition, for which a model Police station completely fitted up with an entire set of registers, etc., was ordered to be maintained.

95. Of the officers, 830 or 97·6 per cent, and of the men 2,328 or 48·8 per cent, were literate, the percentages of the previous year being, respectively, 97·4 and 49·3. Education.

96. The Force was found sufficient for the preservation of order. No serious riots or disturbances took place during the year. Efficiency for preservation of order.

97. The night-watch system in villages worked well. Attention was paid to the registration of known depredators and suspicious-looking strangers as well as to the surveillance of criminal gangs. A gang of Bhats from the Nizam's Dominions, who visited the Tumkur district as mendicants, was watched and finally deported. Fifty-one persons were apprehended and placed before Magistrates under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of those persons, 43 were convicted. Efficiency for prevention of crime.

98. No separate detective staff was maintained, except on the Kolar Gold Fields. The efforts of the Police in the investigation of heinous offences are aided by the advice, co-operation and control of the Amildars, who, as heads of taluk revenue administration, possess considerable local knowledge and influence. Crime was handled in a fairly efficient manner in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, on the Gold Fields, and in all the districts except Kadur and Chitaldrug. There was an increase in the anthropometrical work done during the year, and several out of the 173 previously convicted persons dealt with during the year were traced through the finger-impression slips. Efficiency for detection of crime.

99. The total number of cognizable cases reported to, or taken up by, the Police during the year, was 5,128 or 881 less than in the previous year, and the number of such cases instituted before Magistrates was 960, or less than the corresponding figure of 1902-03 by 492. There was, however, among serious cases, an increase in the number of coining cases (31 against 11), of which 12 were successfully detected in the Hassan and Kadur districts and 10 in the other districts ; in the number of murders (50 against 48), the Hassan district alone contributing 12 cases (against 2), attributed to blood-feuds as well as to the character of the country ; and in the number of cases of exposure of infants or concealment of births (19 against 10). Crime : cognizable cases.

100. Out of 5,128 cognizable cases reported to, or taken up by the Police, 2 were transferred to British jurisdiction ; 429 or 8·4 per cent were cases in which the Police refused to investigate under proviso (*b*) clause 1 of Section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code; 1,088 or 21·2 per cent were cases struck off by the order of

Magistrates as false, mistaken or non-cognizable, 32 of them being declared to have been maliciously false; and 467 or 9·1 per cent were cases in which the Magistrates, while abstaining from sanctioning such course were not prepared to try them. Out of 960 complaints instituted before Magistrates in cognizable cases, 174 or 18·1 per cent were dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, without issue of processes to the accused.

101. Including 2,728 cases pending with the Police at the beginning of the year, the total number for detection by them was 5,870; of which 2,841 or 48·4 per cent, involving 4,666 persons, were placed before Magistrates for trial. The remaining 3,029 cases were pending at the close of the year; 175 thereof being cases in which the Police were unable either to detect or to apprehend the offenders. It is explained that, in about 800 of the pending cases, reports in the B Form had been submitted by the Police and were under the consideration of Magistrates at the close of the year; and that, but for the practice in the State, of deferring the submission of C. Forms to Magistrates in undetected cases till the lapse of three years from the date of occurrence, the pending file would be much smaller.

102. Including 349 Police cases involving 536 persons, pending in Courts at the beginning of the year, the total number of such cases before the Courts was 3,190, involving 5,202 persons, of which 343 cases, involving 439 persons, remained under trial at the close of the year, and 2,847 cases, involving 4,763 persons, were disposed of. Of the cognizable cases instituted before Magistrates, there were for trial 944 cases, involving 1,803 persons, including cases pending from the previous year; and of those 944 cases, 93 cases, involving 107 persons, were pending at the end of the year, and 851 cases, involving 1,696 persons, were disposed of. The results of trial in these two sets of cognizable cases were as follows :—

	Cases reported to or taken up by the Police				Cases instituted before, or taken up by the Magistrates				Remarks
	Cases		Persons		Cases		Persons		
	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	
Convicted	2,063	72·5	3,072	64·5	*310	36·4	503	29·6	* Of these, 16 were investigated by the Police.
Discharged or acquitted ...	705	24·8			†451	53·3			† Of these, 50 were investigated by the Police.
Declared by Magistrates after trial as never to have occurred or as due to mistakes of fact or law or as being non-cognizable offences.	25	·8	1,630	34·3	67	7·9	1,106	65·2	
Compounded, withdrawn, died, escaped, etc.	54	1·9	61	1·3	20	2·4	87	5·1	
Total ...	2,847	...	4,763	...	851	...	1,693	...	

Non-cognizable cases.

103. The number of non-cognizable cases referred to the Police for investigation during the year was 207 against 195 in 1902-03. The total number of non-cognizable cases, instituted by complaint and taken up by Magistrates, was 7,020, involving 13,611 persons, against 7,901, involving 15,434 persons; and the number for disposal including pending cases was 7,333, involving 13,797 persons, against 8,262, involving 15,861 persons. Three hundred and nine cases, involving 454 persons, were pending at the close of the year. The results of the trial of 7,074 non-cognizable cases, in which 13,343 persons appeared before courts, were :—

	1903-04				1902-03			
	Cases	Persons	Percentage		Cases	Persons	Percentage	
			Cases	Persons			Cases	Persons
Dismissed or discharged without trial	1,544	2,908	21·8	21·8	1,201	2,403	15·2	15·8
Discharged or acquitted after trial ...	3,491	6,907	49·3	51·8	4,082	8,703	51·6	57·1
Convicted	1,586	2,522	22·4	18·9	1,950	3,320	24·7	21·8
Compounded, withdrawn, etc. ...	453	1,006	6·4	7·5	671	814	8·5	5·3

104. The total value of property stolen in cases of theft, dacoity, robbery and criminal breach of trust in 1903-04, was Rs. 2,06,973 against Rs. 1,78,006 in 1902-03; and that of property recovered in such cases was Rs. 76,786 or 37·09 per cent against Rs. 63,053 or 35·4 per cent in 1902-03. In non-cognizable cases (*viz.*, extortion; criminal mis-appropriation; and criminal breach of trust by a public servant, by banker, by merchant, or by agent), property of the value of Rs. 2,135 was reported to have been lost; and property of the value of Rs. 1,401 was reported to have been recovered, the percentage of the latter being 65·6 against 93·9 in 1902-03. Property stolen.

105. The total number of processes issued during the year was 82,737, including 524 under the Breach of Contract Act. The number that remained unexecuted was 6,015 against 5,439 in 1902-03. Processes.

106. Under the Arms Regulation, the number of licenses issued was 11,654; of the cases for trial, 98, involving 106 persons; of the cases that ended in conviction, 69, involving 81 persons; of the cases that ended in acquittal, 9, involving 9 persons. Arms Regulation.

107. Under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, the number of licenses issued was 91; of the cases for trial, 51, involving 137 persons; of the cases that ended in conviction, 35, involving 85 persons; of the cases which ended in acquittal, 14, involving 44 persons. Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

108. The Police, during the year under report, dealt under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation with 28 cases, involving 57 persons, against 17 cases, involving 57 persons in 1902-03. Seventeen cases, involving 47 persons, ended in conviction, and 1 case, involving 3 persons, in discharge. The persons concerned in these marriages belonged to the Brahmin, Jangama, Vakkaligar and Kurubar castes. Infant marriages.

109. Eighty-eight officers and men were rewarded by promotion; and 245, with money rewards and good conduct stripes, etc., for meritorious services, against 134 and 253 respectively in 1902-03. The money rewards amounted to Rs. 1,299 against Rs. 731. Rewards.

110. Three hundred and sixty-four officers and men against 244 in 1902-03 were given black marks - a mode of punishment resorted to chiefly in the Shimoga district. Two hundred and three officers and 1,615 men, against 201 officers and 1,214 men, were fined, degraded, or suspended; 3 officers and 131 men, against 10 officers and 129 men, were dismissed from the service; and 3 officers and 48 men, against 6 officers and 36 men, were convicted by Magistrates. The aggregate number of the officers and men punished during the year, including those given black marks, was thus 2,367, or 41·9 per cent of the total strength, against 1,810 or 33·9 per cent in 1902-03. Punishments.

111. In March 1904, a body of rules was sanctioned regulating the recruitment, appointment and promotion of Police officers. Measures for improved working.

112. The cost of the Police Administration for the year under report was Rs. 9,78,052, against Rs. 10,11,377 in 1902-03, showing a decrease of Rs. 33,325. Expenditure.

113. The average cost of each policeman for the year under report was Rs. 173-0-2 against Rs. 186-9-7 in 1902-03. Average cost.

IV. Extradition (1903-04).

114. Four persons (3 British subjects and 1 Mysore subject), surrendered in May and June 1903, were awaiting trial at the end of June 1903; and during the year under report 53 persons were received for trial - 48 being British subjects, 4 Mysore subjects, and 1 a subject of the Ramadurg State in the Southern Mahratta country. Of these 57 persons, 44 were convicted and sentenced and 13 were acquitted. Persons surrendered to the Mysore State for trial.

V. Criminal Justice (1903-04).

115. The number of courts subordinate to the Chief Court in the State, during the year under report, was 136 against 138 in 1902-03. Magistrates of the third class numbered 40; Magistrates of the second class, 54; Magistrates of the first class, 28; District Magistrates, 8; Assistant Sessions Judges, 3; and Sessions Judges, 3. There were 5 Magistrates appointed as Justices of the Peace. Subordinate courts.

The taluks of Nagar, Sagar and Sorab were reconstituted a sub-division under the Criminal Procedure Code. The Munsiff of the newly-established court on the

Kolar Gold Fields was appointed a Magistrate of the second class with territorial jurisdiction over the villages comprised within the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area.

Offences reported.

116. The number of offences reported during the year was 13,536 against 15,686 in 1902-03, showing a decrease of 2,150. Of that number, 11,117 or 80·2 per cent were returned as true against 13,010 or 82·9 per cent in 1902-03.

Classification of offences.

117. Out of 11,117 cases returned as true, 9,284 were offences under the Penal Code; and 1,833, under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,162 or 10·4 per cent were of a heinous nature and about 6,900 or 62 per cent were minor offences against person or property.

Number of cases brought to trial.

118. The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 11,004, of which 10,736 or 97·5 per cent were disposed of, leaving a balance of 268 cases at the end of the year. Magistrates subordinate to District Magistrates, disposed of 10,535 or 98·1 per cent of the cases; District Magistrates, 57 cases; and the courts of Session, 144 cases, of which 134 were tried with the aid of assessors. The average duration of the cases disposed of by the Magistracy was 6·66 days against 7·45 in 1902-03; and of the cases disposed of by Sessions courts, was 2·63 days against 2·92.

Number of persons brought to trial.

119. The number of persons brought to trial during the year, exclusive of persons shewn as committed or referred, was 21,441; of whom, 4,495 were arrested by the Police; 1,411 were brought up on warrants, 15,294 on summonses; and 241 presented themselves voluntarily. Including 1,337 persons pending trial at the end of the previous year, the total number for trial was 22,778.

Number of persons disposed of.

120. Of the number of persons for trial, 21,802 or 95·7 per cent were disposed of during the year: 366 by the courts of Session, 128 by District Magistrates, and 21,308 by other Magistrates. There were pending at the end of the year 976 persons: 29 in the courts of Session, 13 in the courts of District Magistrates, and 934 in other courts.

Result of trial.

121. Four thousand seven hundred and forty-eight persons were discharged without trial; 10,863 were acquitted; 6,162 were convicted; and 29 died, escaped or were transferred. The total number of those discharged and acquitted was 15,611 or 71·6 per cent of the number disposed of, a large proportion of them being involved in cases falling under compoundable offences, such as using criminal force, assault, hurt and mischief. Persons discharged and acquitted by courts of Session numbered 202 (out of 366 disposed of); by courts of District Magistrates, 33 (out of 128); and by other Magistrates, 15,376 (out of 21,308).

Out of 6,162 persons convicted, 891 were tried summarily, and the rest were disposed of by regular trial.

European British subjects.

122. Twenty-four cases, involving 35 persons, against 18 cases, involving 21 persons, were tried by Justices of the Peace. Thirteen cases, involving 20 persons, resulted in acquittal, and 10 cases, involving 13 persons, in conviction. One case, involving two persons, was committed to the High Court, Madras.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

123. The number of miscellaneous proceedings during the year was 227, involving 327 persons, against 282 cases, involving 422 persons in 1902-03. One hundred and sixty-six persons were discharged; and 158 were convicted, of whom, among others, 47 were in proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code for the prevention of offences, and 17 under Chapter XX for preferring frivolous or vexatious complaints. For default of security for good behaviour, 34 persons were imprisoned. In the case of vexatious complaints, compensation amounting to Rs. 126 was ordered to be paid to accused persons.

Witnesses.

124. The number of witnesses that appeared before Magistrates was 41,776, against 44,396 in 1902-03; of whom, 31,002 were detained one day; 7,919, two days; 2,100, three days; and 755, four days and upwards. The number of witnesses examined in Sessions cases was 2,014, against 1,335. Allowances paid to witnesses, examined before Magistrates and in Sessions cases, amounted to Rs. 4,402, against Rs. 4,616.

Punishments.

125. Of the persons convicted during the year under report, 18 were sentenced to death, 21 to transportation, 4 to penal servitude, 1,854 to rigorous imprisonment, 233 to simple imprisonment, 4,502 to fine, and 116 to whipping. Of the 18 convicts sentenced to death, the records in the case of 14 came up before the Chief Court during the year for confirmation of sentence; and the Chief Court confirmed the

capital sentence in the case of 7 persons, and commuted it to transportation for life in the case of 3 persons. Inclusive of the number of persons sentenced to transportation, to penal servitude, and to imprisonment in default of security, the total number undergoing imprisonment was 2,146; of whom, 626 were for 15 days and under, 1,189 for six months and under, 232 for two years and under, 76 for seven years and under, and 23 for above seven years. Out of the 4,582 persons sentenced to pay fine, 3,550 or 78·8 per cent were ordered to pay Rs. 10 and under, 810 or 18 per cent to pay Rs. 50 and under, 117 or 2·6 per cent to pay Rs. 100 and under, and 25 or ·6 per cent to pay over Rs. 500. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 50,444, against Rs. 64,522; while the amount realized was Rs. 41,155, against Rs. 48,599, and the amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 3,066, against Rs. 2,182, in 1902-03. Of the 116 persons sentenced to whipping, 42 were ordered to receive 10 stripes and under, 61 between 10 and 20 stripes, and 13 between 20 and 30 stripes.

Appellate Courts.

126. Seventeen Courts exercised appellate jurisdiction: *viz.*, the Chief Court of Mysore, 3 Sessions courts, 8 District Magistrates' courts and 5 Magistrates' courts of the first class.

Number of appeals.

127. There were, during the year, for disposal 1,094 appeals from convictions, involving 1,514 persons, inclusive of the cases undisposed of at the end of 1902-03: *viz.*, 261, appeals, involving 365 persons, before the Chief Court, 195 appeals, involving 228 persons, before the Sessions courts, and 638 appeals, involving 921 persons, before Magistrates of the first class. Of the 1,094 appeals for disposal, 1,003 appeals, involving 1,401 persons, were disposed of during the year, as shewn below:—

	Appeals rejected or dismissed		Sentences reversed or proceedings quashed		Sentences modified		Further enquiry ordered		Referred to the Chief Court for revision	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
(1) Chief Court ...	149	202	46	74	46	57	...	...	..	...
(2) Courts of Session ...	133	148	36	49	14	19	1	1	...	...
(3) Magistrates ...	317	435	199	286	60	111	6	6	1	13
Total ...	599	785	281	409	120	187	7	7	1	13

Appeals from acquittals.

128. There were for disposal in the Chief Court, during the year, 13 appeals from acquittals, involving 13 persons, inclusive of the 3 appeals undecided at the close of the previous year. Nine of these appeals were disposed of in 1903-04: 6 resulting in dismissal and 3 in the reversal of the order of the lower courts and conviction of the accused.

Average duration of appeals.

129. The average number of days during which each appeal lasted was—in the Chief Court 45·88 days, in the Sessions Courts 14·4 days, and in the courts of Magistrates 14·61 days; the corresponding figures for 1902-03 being 34·40; 13·60; 17·69. The increase of duration in the Chief Court was due to delay in securing the attendance of a witness in an appeal against acquittal and in printing the records in murder cases.

Revisional jurisdiction.

130. There were for disposal, during the year, before the Chief Court 533 revision cases and petitions, involving 1,056 persons, of which 488 cases, involving 963 persons, were disposed of. In 347 cases, involving 676 persons, the Court declined to interfere with the sentences passed. Of the 287 persons concerned in the remaining 141 cases, proceedings were quashed and sentences reversed in respect of 136 persons, sentences were reduced or otherwise altered in respect of 73, sentences were enhanced in respect of 26, and new trial was ordered in respect of 52.

Receipts and charges.

131. The receipts from process fees, fines, etc., amounted to Rs. 74,120, against Rs. 84,729, and the charges of courts to Rs. 3,69,043, against Rs. 3,90,220 in 1902-03. The decrease in charges was due to the abolition of an Assistant Commissioner's court at Mysore, to the absence of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's court at French Rocks for about six months during the year, and to several of the Criminal courts having been presided over by Revenue Officers drawing less pay.

VI. Civil Justice (1903-04).

Number and constitution of courts.

132. The number of Civil courts in the State during the year 1903-04 was 26, against 25 in 1902-03 : *viz.*, the Chief Court exercising appellate and revisional jurisdiction; 3 District courts (Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga) exercising original and appellate jurisdiction; 5 Subordinate Judges' courts (Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug) exercising appellate jurisdiction, and original jurisdiction up to Rs. 10,000, with the powers of a District Judge in regard to insolvency matters and applications under the Succession Certificate Regulation and under the Rules relating to minors, as well as small cause jurisdiction from over Rs. 50 up to Rs. 300,—the Subordinate Judge at Mysore, exercising small cause jurisdiction in cases of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 in value; and 17 Munsiffs' courts, with original jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,500 and small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 50. One of these Munsiffs' courts was newly established during the year on the Kolar Gold Fields with effect from the 1st October 1903, and with jurisdiction over the taluks of Mulbagal, Malur and Bowringpet, which were removed from the jurisdiction of the Kolar Munsiff. The Civil jurisdiction over the Manchenahalli hobli of the Goribidnur taluk was transferred from the Munsiff of Dodballapur to the Munsiff of Chikballapur; and the civil jurisdiction over the Kaivara hobli of the Chintamani taluk from the Munsiff of Chikballapur to the Munsiff of Kolar, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

The Chief Court was, as in the previous year, constituted by three Judges; and the courts subordinate to the Chief Court were each presided over by a single judge.

Suits instituted.

133. The number of suits instituted was 18,809 against 18,542 in the previous year; of which, 10,089 were ordinary suits, and 8,720 small causes. There were instituted in the Munsiffs' courts 9,248 ordinary and 5,561 small causes, respectively, against 9,532 and 5,698; in the Subordinate Judges' courts, 775 ordinary and 3,159 small causes, respectively, against 1,139 and 2,120; and, in the District courts, 66 ordinary suits against 53, in 1902-03.

134. Of the 18,809 suits instituted, 17,210 or 91·5 per cent related to money transactions, 14,475 or 76 per cent being suits on contracts in writing and on accounts stated; 1,019 or 5·4 per cent related to landed property; and 580 or 3·1 per cent to other rights. In 232 suits, the value of the subject-matter could not be estimated in money; of the remainder : *viz.*, 18,577 suits, 18,199 or 97·9 per cent were under Rs. 1,000 in value, 12,850 or 69·2 per cent being under Rs. 100, 4,744 or 25·5 per cent above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500, and 605 or 3·3 per cent above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000; 340 suits or 1·8 per cent were above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000; and 38 or ·2 per cent were above Rs. 5,000.

135. The aggregate value of the 18,577 suits, referred to above, was Rs. 31,22,499 and the average value of a suit was Rs. 168 against Rs. 167 in 1902-03.

Suits disposed of and their value.

136. The year opened with a balance of 5,974 suits; which, together with suits instituted during the year, numbered, in all, 24,783 for disposal; and the number disposed of was 18,757 or 75·7 per cent; the number disposed of in 1902-03 being 18,529 or 75·0 per cent of the number for disposal. The cases that remained undisposed of at the close of the year were 6,026 against 6,194.

137. Of the suits disposed of, 8,567 or 45·7 per cent were tried as small causes, and the rest as ordinary suits. The number of cases disposed of without trial and without contest was 14,234 or 76 per cent; and the number contested, 4,523 or 24 per cent. The value of suits disposed of was nearly the same as that of the number instituted during the year, the average value of each suit being Rs. 166-9-1, against Rs. 161-12-9. The total cost incurred by plaintiffs was Rs. 3,67,695, against Rs. 3,67,351; and by defendants, Rs. 84,910, against Rs. 81,979. The average cost per suit was Rs. 24-6-9, against Rs. 24-4-2, in the previous year.

138. The average duration of suits was 5 months and 14 days, being 9 months and 19 days in the District courts, 3 months and 1 day in the Subordinate Judges' courts, and 3 months and 21 days in the Munsiffs' courts. Average duration.

139. Including 1,639 cases of the previous year, the number of miscellaneous cases for disposal was 16,822, against 15,860 in 1902-03; of which, 877 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits; 1,367, for setting aside ex-parte decrees; 59, for review of judgment or new trial; 210, for leave to sue in *forma pauperis*; and 14,309 related to other matters. Miscellaneous cases.

140. The miscellaneous cases disposed of numbered 15,216 against 14,084 in 1902-03; and those that remained undecided at the close of the year, 1,606, against 1,634. Of the disposals, the number of cases decided without trial and without contest was 12,496 or 82·1 per cent, and of those decided with contest 2,720 or 17·9 per cent. The average duration of contested cases was 286·89, and of uncontested cases, 76·34 days.

141. The number of witnesses that attended the courts during the year under report was 30,955, against 32,524. Of that number, 28,214 or 91·1 per cent were discharged on the day of arrival; 2,304 or 7·4 per cent, on the next day; 393 or 1·3 per cent, on the third day; and 44 or ·1 per cent were detained for four days. Travelling and subsistence allowances were paid to witnesses to the amount of Rs. 43,853 against Rs. 44,434 in 1902-03. Witnesses.

142. With an opening balance of 5,169 applications of the value of Rs. 25,44,953 and with 28,019 applications of the value of Rs. 54,40,782 registered during the year under report, the total number of execution applications for disposal was 33,188 of the value of Rs. 79,85,735 against 33,019 applications in 1902-03. The number of applications disposed of was 28,180 or 84·9 per cent, against 27,850 or 84·4 per cent in 1902-03; and their value was Rs. 62,27,184. In 6,077 or 21·3 per cent of the cases disposed of, satisfaction was obtained in full or in part and the amount realized was Rs. 5,00,129 or 8·03 per cent of the aggregate value of applications disposed of. Execution of decrees.

143. Possession was given in 250 cases and partition effected in 10. Judgment debtors were arrested in 689 cases, but were imprisoned in 69 cases and released in 620. The number of applications shown as infructuous was 21,132 or 75 per cent of the number disposed of, and included a large number of applications not prosecuted during the year.

144. Insolvency applications numbered 171, against 166 in 1902-03, of which 34 were granted, 89 were rejected, 3 were withdrawn by parties, and the rest were pending at the close of the year. In 9 cases Receivers were appointed. In 5 old cases in the hands of Receivers, proceedings were finally closed during the year. Ten insolvents were discharged under Section 355 of the Civil Procedure Code. Insolvency applications.

145. Creditors' claims admitted amounted to Rs. 4,419; the gross amount realized during the year from the assets of insolvents was Rs. 1,717, against Rs. 958; and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 1,385, against Rs. 228, in 1902-03.

146. One thousand one hundred and fifty-four appeals from decrees, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,83,908, were filed during the year, against 1,091 of the aggregate value of Rs 3,81,108 in 1902-03. Two hundred and twenty-eight appeals from orders were filed in the year against 188 in the previous year. With the opening balance, the total number of appeals from both decrees and orders, for disposal, was 2,741 in the year, against 2,548 in 1902-03. Of the total number for disposal, 661 were before the Chief Court, 1,248 before the District courts, and 832 before the Subordinate Judges' courts. First appeals.

147. The number of first appeals disposed of was 1,408 or 51·3 per cent of the number for disposal. The results of these appeals were: —

	Summarily rejected or dismissed for default	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded	Total
Chief Court	6	201	45	57	37	346
District courts	73	280	61	99	50	563
Sub-Judges' courts	47	299	32	78	43	499
Total ...	126	780	138	234	130	1,408

148.. The appeals in the Chief Court were heard by two judges and those in other courts by a single judge. The average duration of first appeals in the several classes of courts was as follows :—

	Appeals from Decrees	Appeals from Orders
Chief Court ...	days 521·73 against 611·66	.. 222·08 against 199·05
District courts ...	„ 263·93 do 314·45	... 318·57 do 213·60
Sub-Judges' courts ...	„ 80·09 do 75·40	... 50·61 do nil

149. The aggregate value of first appeals disposed of during the year amounted to Rs. 3,34,642, which gives an average of Rs. 284-1-3 for each appeal. The aggregate cost incurred by appellants amounted to Rs. 47,949 and by respondents to Rs. 22,091.

Second appeals.

150. Second appeals were heard in the Chief Court alone. One hundred and eighty appeals of the value of Rs. 27,509, from appellate decrees, were filed during the year, against 145 appeals of the value of Rs. 21,000 in 1902-03. With the opening balance, the total number of appeals from appellate decrees for disposal during the year, was 377, against 476, and of appeals from appellate orders, 15 against 16 in the previous year. Out of the 392 second appeals for disposal, 245 were disposed of during the year. The results of these appeals were :—

Summarily rejected or dismissed for default	25
Decrees or orders confirmed	113
do modified	24
do reversed	73
do remanded	10
Total ...	245

151. The average duration of second appeals was 420·20 days.

152. The aggregate value of second appeals from decrees disposed of during the year was Rs. 42,315, the average value per appeal being Rs. 181-9-9. The costs incurred by the parties were : by appellants Rs. 8,282 and by respondents, Rs. 3,184.

Processes.

153. The number of processes issued was 1,94,813 in the year under report, against 1,77,433 in the previous year, showing an increase of 17,380. The income from process fees during the year amounted to Rs. 89,582, against Rs. 87,239, and the cost of establishment was Rs. 61,974 against Rs. 61,071 in 1902-03.

Finance.

154. The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of all the Courts during the year under review with those of the previous year :—

	Receipts		Expenditure	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chief Court	24,575	15,133	1,07,355	98,075
Courts subordinate to the Chief Court ...	3,59,237	3,62,035	2,62,172	2,77,408
Total ..	3,83,812	3,77,168	3,69,527	3,75,483

155. The decrease in the receipts of the Chief Court was due to the smaller value of the appeals instituted.

156. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected all the Civil courts in Bangalore. The District Judge of Bangalore inspected two Munsiffs' courts, and that of Shimoga, one Munsiff's court; while the District Judge of Mysore did not do any inspection work during the year. Inspection.

157. At the close of 1902-03, there were on the roll 261 Advocates, 204 First Grade Pleaders and 233 Second Grade Pleaders. The admissions during the year were 11 Advocates, 5 First Grade Pleaders and 9 Second Grade Pleaders. The certificates of 124 Pleaders of the First and 125 Pleaders of the Second Grade were renewed. Legal Practitioners.

VII. Prisons.

(For the Calendar Year 1903).

158. The number of prisons was the same as in the previous year, being 3 Jails and 78 Lock-ups, till the first of June 1903; when the Jail at Shimoga was abolished and a District lock-up opened, as at the head-quarters of districts other than the districts of Bangalore and Mysore. The Jails and Lock-ups, built on approved models and properly ventilated, were in fair repair. The Central Jail at Bangalore has separate barracks for civil and under-trial prisoners; for male, female, and juvenile convicts; and for European prisoners male and female; and it is provided with an hospital having separate wards for men and women. It has, further, a garden, a manufactory and other appurtenances. In the Mysore Jail, too, there is separate accommodation for civil prisoners, for under-trial prisoners, and for convicts male and female, as well as for the sick. Number and description of prisons.

159. The total numbers of prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Lock-ups in the State, in the year under report and in the previous year, were as follows:— Number of prisoners.

		Remaining at the beginning of the year	Admitted during the year	Total	Discharged during the year	Remaining at the end of the year	Daily average number
Convicts ..	In 1902 ...	1,002	3,051	4,053	3,104	949	975·50
	In 1903 ...	949	2,687	3,636	2,690	946	892·76
Under-trial prisoners.	In 1902 ...	153	4,147	4,300	4,158	142	156·78
	In 1903 ...	142	3,404	3,546	3,446	100	154·84
Civil prisoners ...	In 1902 ...	6	52	58	51	7	3·67
	In 1903 ...	7	60	67	61	6	6·32
Total...	In 1902 ...	1,161	7,250	8,411	7,313	1,098	1,135·95
	In 1903 ..	1,098	6,151	7,249	6,197	1,052	1,053·92

160. The number of convicts shown as admitted during the year was exclusive of those received by transfer and consisted of 2,495 men and of 192 women. Particulars concerning them according to religion, previous occupation, &c., are:— Convicts.

(*a*) according to religion—

132 or 4·9 per cent were Christians (15 being Europeans or Eurasians and 117 Indians)
368 or 13·7 per cent were Mahomedans,
2163 or 81·25 per cent were Hindus and
4 or ·15 per cent were Budhists and Jains

(*b*) according to previous occupation—

116 or 4·3 per cent were public servants,
190 or 7·0 per cent were professional men,
90 or 3·3 per cent were private servants,
1,380 or 51·4 per cent were agriculturists,
188 or 7·0 per cent were traders,
49 or 1·8 per cent were mechanics,
482 or 18·0 per cent men of other professions ;
The rest were women, of whom 103 were married, 27 unmarried, 57 widows and 5 prostitutes ;

(*c*) according to age—

24 or ·9 per cent were under 16, 7 of them being girls and 2 being re-committals,
2,247 or 83·6 per cent were from 16 to 40,
396 or 14·7 per cent were from 40 to 60,
20 or ·8 per cent were above 60 ;

(*d*) according to education—

2,174 or 80·9 per cent were illiterate,
318 or 11·8 per cent were able to read and write, 5 of them being female convicts,
195 or 7·3 per cent were able to read only ;

(*e*) according to nature of offences committed—

2,071 or 77·1 per cent were guilty of offences against property, 1,395 or 51·9 per cent being convicted of theft,
190 or 7·1 per cent were guilty of offences against the person,
94 or 3·5 per cent do against public tranquility,
57 or 2·1 per cent do relating to public servants and public justice,
273 or 10·2 per cent of other offences ;

(*f*) according to nature of sentence—

416 or 15·5 per cent were sentenced to simple imprisonment,
2,215 or 82·4 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, including 24 sentenced to transportation for life,
26 or 1·0 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement,
16 or ·6 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping,
14 or ·5 per cent were sentenced to death ;

(*g*) according to length of sentence—

1,451 or 54·0 per cent to not exceeding one month,
436 or 16·2 per cent to above one and not exceeding 3 months,
329 or 12·2 per cent to above 3 and not exceeding 6 months,
212 or 7·9 per cent to above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year,
91 or 3·4 per cent to above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years,
91 or 3·4 per cent to above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years,
38 or 1·4 per cent to above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years,
25 or ·9 per cent to above 10 years, 24 of these being under sentence of transportation for life.

Re-committals.

161. Of the total number of the convicts admitted, 254 or 9·5 per cent were re-committals, of whom 65 had been more than twice convicted.

Discharge of convicts.

162. As regards the convicts discharged during the year, 82 were released honor of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India ; 234, on appeal ; 2,158, on expiry of sentence ; 187 under Remission Rules ; 3 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum ; 1 escaped but was subsequently recaptured ; 9 were executed ; and 16 died.

Disposal of under-trial prisoners.

163. Out of the 3,446 under-trial prisoners discharged from all causes, 1,862 or 54·0 per cent were released, 1,247 or 36·2 per cent were convicted and sentenced, 327 or 9·4 per cent were transferred, 6 escaped from Lock-ups, and 4 died.

Health of prisoners.

164. The daily average number of the sick fell from 21·09 in 1902 to 15·62 in 1903 ; but the total number of deaths was 20, the same as in 1902. The ratio of deaths per mille of average strength was 18·97. The health of the prisoners was well maintained, notwithstanding the prevalence of plague in several parts of the State. The precaution was taken of quarantining all new admissions for ten days before drafting them into the Jail proper. There was, however, one case of plague in the Mysore Jail, the victim having caught the infection when employed on extra-mural work. The employment of prisoners in any infected place was since strictly prohibited. In 1903, 935 convicts in the Central Jail, Bangalore, and 63 in the Mysore Jail were inoculated with Haffkine's prophylactic.

Treatment of prisoners.

165. The British Indian Act XXVI of 1870 has been adapted and introduced to Mysore; and the rules framed thereunder, similar to those in British India, were in force in regard to matters of internal economy, discipline, expenditure, punishment and control. Arrangements existed for the care of the prisoners' property; for the supply of proper food and clothing and bedding; for the regulation of labour and maintenance of health and cleanliness; for the treatment of the sick; for the instruction of juvenile prisoners; for the education, where possible, of adults in classes formed after work-hours; and for the encouragement of good conduct by grant of concessions such as removal of fetters, employment as warder or work-overseer, &c., and by the award of marks for remission of sentence; as well as by grant of gratuity.

Employment of prisoners.

166. In the Lock-ups wherein the daily average number under sentence of labour was less than one, prisoners were employed on unremunerative labour.

In the Jails, out of an average number of 78 convicts under sentence of labour on working days, 29 were unemployed on grounds of sickness, convalescence or infirmity. Of the rest—

57·0 or 7·3 per cent were employed as prison officers,
78·23 or 10·0 per cent as prison servants,
97·46 or 12·5 per cent on gardening,
42·52 or 5·4 per cent in preparing articles for use in Jail,
210·0 or 26·9 per cent on manufactures,
17·0 or 2·4 per cent on Jail repairs,
213·50 or 27·3 per cent on extra-mural labour, for the most part hired out to Municipalities, etc.

Award of marks and remission.

167. Out of a total of 2,345 convicts released otherwise than on appeal and by order of Government, all those who came under the rules for the award of marks, namely, 187, gained remission of sentences. The average period of remission earned ranged from 50 to 119 days. The average amount of gratuity earned was Re. 0-9-8.

Prison offences.

168. The total number of offences committed in Jails fell from 245 in 1902 to 213 in 1903. The major portion of them, *viz.*, 93, related to work. With the exception of one case of escape tried by a Criminal court, the offences were dealt with by the Superintendents. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 61 cases against 79 in 1902. The ratio of offences and punishments to the daily average population of Jails was 23·85 against 25·11 in the previous year.

Prison earnings.

169. The total amount of earnings by convict labour in 1903 was Rs. 22,395 or Rs. 26-9-2 per head of the average number sentenced to labour, against Rs. 20,173 or Rs. 20-1-0 per head of the average number in 1902. This increase both in the total cash earnings and in the amount earned per head was the result of speedy sales of manufactured articles. Out of the total cash earnings of the year, Rs. 11,110 were receipts from the Jail press, which formed the most profitable Jail industry.

Expenditure.

170. The total expenditure of all the Jails and Lock-ups in 1903 amounted to Rs. 94,575 or Rs. 89-14-11 per head of the average strength, against Rs. 1,03,003 or Rs. 90-10-10 per head of the average strength in 1902. The decrease of Rs. 8,428 in the total expenditure and of Re. 0-11-11 in the cost per head was due, partly to the abolition of the Shimoga Jail from the 1st June 1903 and partly to the cheapness of food grains during the year. The particulars of expenditure were :—

	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p
Establishment charges	48,579 5 6	46 1 6
Dieting charges	33,460 5 5	31 15 0
Hospital charges	3,571 10 1	3 6 3
Clothing and bedding	2,880 4 4	2 12 0
Sanitation	197 13 2	0 3 0
Charges for moving prisoners	2,140 11 9	2 0 6
Live stock, tools and plant	226 15 8	0 3 5
Other charges	3,518 1 9	3 5 3
Total ...	94,575 3 8	89 14 11

Net cost.

171. The net cost to Government of maintaining prisoners in all the Jails and Lock-ups of the State during the year, amounted to Rs. 72,180, or Rs. 68-7-10 per head of average strength against Rs. 82,829, or Rs. 72-14-8 per head of average strength in 1902.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1903-04).

Number of offices.

172. The total number of Sub-Registry offices in the State was 80, of which 59 were special offices, and 21 *ex-officio* offices in the charge of taluk revenue officers. The special Sub-Registry offices at Honnali and Chiknayakanhalli were made permanent. The one at Harihar was ordered to be continued for three years. There were 8 *ex-officio* District Registrars.

There was one Registration office for every 335 square miles of the area, and for every 62,000 persons of the population, of the State.

Documents registered.

173. The number of documents presented for registration was 57,637 against 55,018, being an increase of 2,619. The documents registered numbered 56,900 or 98·7 per cent. In 431 cases registration was refused; and at the end of the year 306 documents remained unregistered, pending enquiry.

174. Of the documents registered, 21,579 or 37·9 per cent were mortgage deeds; 30,015 or 52·7 per cent were sale deeds; 435 or ·8 per cent were wills; 316 or ·6 per cent were money bonds ; 4,555 or 8 per cent were other documents.

Value of documents registered.

175. The value of documents registered during the year was Rs. 1,36,73,434 against Rs. 1,23,59,804, in the year previous, shewing an increase of Rs. 13,13,630.

Fees realized.

176. The amount of fees realized during the year was Rs. 1,12,538, and exceeded the receipts of the previous year by Rs. 4,996.

Expenditure.

177. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 82,165 against Rs. 77,954 in 1902-03, leaving in favour of the department a surplus of Rs. 30,373, against Rs. 29,588. The increase of expenditure was caused by the debit to 1903-04 of the arrears of the Inspector General's allowance from the 17th April 1901 to 4th July 1902, as well as by the raising of six special Sub-Registrars offices from the third to the second grade.

Thumb impressions.

178. There was during the year under report one case of false personation, which ended in the conviction of the accused. As a safeguard against the commission of such offence, the system of taking the thumb impressions of the executants of documents was first introduced into the special Sub-Registry offices at Bangalore, Anekal and Channapatna, and was subsequently extended to all the District Registrars' offices and to the Sub-Registry offices at the district head-quarters. The proposal for its further extension to all the Sub-Registry offices in the State was under the consideration of Government.

IX. Municipal Administration (1903-04).

Number of Municipalities in the State.

179. The total number of Municipalities in the State, including Koppa in the Kadur District, which was constituted a Municipality during the year under report, was 125 against 124 in 1902-03, of which 38 were, under the Local Boards Regulation, III of 1902, converted into Unions by reason either of their not being taluk head-quarter towns or of their not having a population of more than 3,000 inhabitants. The most important of the 87 Municipalities that remained at the end of the year were those of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Bangalore city Municipality.

180. The Municipality of the city of Bangalore was composed of 24 Commissioners, and worked under the provisions of the Bangalore Town Municipal Regulation, 1871, and Regulation III of 1888 as amended by Regulations I of 1890, VII of 1899 and VIII of 1900. Six of these members were *ex-officio*, 9 elected and 9 nominated. In the place of the former *ex-officio* President (Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District) and of a full-time Vice-President, was appointed in May 1904 a full-time President. The local limits of this Municipality were in 1903-04 expanded by the two important and beautifully laid-out extensions of Basavangudi and Malleswaram. The enlarged city is 9·7 square miles in extent with a population of 69,447 and with an excellent supply of water from the Chamarajendra water works.

Adjustment of advances to the City Municipality.

181. Liberal orders were passed in the matter of the adjustment of the large advances made to this Municipality since 1899 for opening out roads and lanes in the congested parts of the old city, rendered necessary by the prevalence and ravages of

plague and for making the extensions mentioned above to afford to the people occupying the congested parts of the city suitable building sites at a distance therefrom. These advances amounted to Rs. 3,20,942 ; and deducting therefrom Rs. 54,150 recovered by sale of sites as well as sums debited to the Public Works budget, there remained for adjustment charges incurred by the Revenue department aggregating Rs. 2,33,660. Having regard to the fact that this expenditure, though properly debitable to the Municipality, was of a special nature and incurred at a time when the ordinary machinery of the Municipal administration was in a state of collapse and when immediate relief towards removing the existing congestion of population was considered urgent, and to the fact that the Municipality was not in a position to repay these advances, the Government complied with the prayer of the Municipal Board for the unadjusted balances being treated as State grants to the Municipality, and directed that the said sum of Rs. 2,33,660 should be written off the accounts, subject to the Board's providing the funds required for completing the works in the hands of the Public Works Department and to its making over to Government all future recoveries on account of the price of sites.

State grant to the city for further improvements.

182. Two other important concessions were made to this city. As the Municipality was in an utterly helpless position either to undertake the financing of the two extensions or to complete the extensive improvements necessitated by plague in the old city, an annual grant was sanctioned not exceeding a lakh of rupees for the next five years to be spent on permanent improvements not falling within the legitimate scope of the obligations of the Municipality.

Adjustment of arrears of the Chamarajendra water works maintenance charges.

183. The annual charges on account of the maintenance of the Chamarajendra water works from which the city receives its supply, had remained unpaid from 1898-99, and the arrears due up to the end of 1902-03 amounted to Rs. 3,44,673. The Municipality imposed three additional taxes : *viz.*, water tax at the rate of three per cent of the house valuation, and tolls and octroi on certain new items; but presumably under unavoidable circumstances appropriated the revenue from these items for ordinary Municipal expenditure. As there was not the remotest prospect of the arrears being paid by the Municipality, the same were ordered to be written off the accounts and charged to the State funds.

Appointment of Committee to investigate the resources etc., of the city Municipality.

184. In sanctioning these concessions the Government clearly pointed out that it was not their policy either to support a slovenly Municipal administration by means of grants from the State Funds or to make loans and advances to Municipalities when the prospects of repayment were remote or non-existent, and that in future no loans would be granted unless some definite source of revenue could be assigned for repayment, taxation being increased, if necessary for the purpose, or possible economies demonstrated and effected. The Government also appointed a Committee composed of the Comptroller in Mysore, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district, and the President of the City Municipal Commission, to examine fully the question of the resources of the Municipality, of the expenditure required, and of the mode and machinery of assessment and prompt collection ; and to submit a workable scheme which would place the finances of the Board, now in a most unsatisfactory condition, on an efficient footing and would enable the Board to carry on its work in a thoroughly business-like manner.

Means of defraying current maintenance charges of the Chamarajendra water works.

185. The question was also settled of the provision to be made for defraying the current and future maintenance charges of the Chamarajendra water works. The annual cost of maintenance was estimated at between seventy and eighty thousand rupees, but the Municipality expressed its inability to contribute more than Rs. 30,000 per annum. In the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the water tax had been raised from 3 to 6 per cent, and a similar course coupled with a revision of the house and shop taxes was likely to bring in the additional amount required. It was, however, decided that the people should not be subjected to additional taxation just at a time when they had suffered much from plague; that, as a tentative arrangement to be in force for three years from the 1st July

the entire actual proceeds of the revenue from water tax and tolls, subject to a

a contribution of Rs. 30,000 per annum, should be assigned towards the maintenance charges of the water works; that the water tax leviable from

ment buildings and other public institutions and the realizations from the use

ess water should be credited to the Public Works department and adjusted

ds the balance of the maintenance charges; and that, if any portion of the

charges still remained unadjusted, the same should be charged to the Public Works department as a State contribution.

Mysore city Municipality.

186. The Municipality of the Mysore city was composed of 20 Commissioners, of whom 6 Members were *ex-officio*, 4 nominated and 10 elected; and was administered under the provisions of Regulation III of 1898, as amended by Regulations VII of 1899 and I of 1900. The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore district, continued to be the President of the Board assisted by a full-time Vice-President—an Assistant Commissioner in the district. The area of the Municipality during the year was $7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles with a population of 68,111 and with water-supply from the Vanivilas water works, Belagola, and from the Kukkarhalli reservoir.

Mysore city improvements.

187. The Mysore city was brought under a scheme of carefully planned improvements, which if was deemed necessary to have a separate agency with special powers to carry out. A Regulation called "The City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1903" was accordingly passed with effect from the 1st December 1903,—a Regulation under which, in January 1904, a Trust Board was created to execute approved schemes of improvements. This Board was composed of 8 members, of whom 2 were elected from among the Municipal Commissioners of the city, 2 were *ex-officio* members and 4, including the Chairman, were nominated. For its operations, the Government granted Rs. 3,00,000 from the general revenues, and this was supplemented by Rs. 3,016, being the sale proceeds of the materials of demolished houses. Out of the funds at the disposal of the Trust Board, Rs. 6,542 was spent on Direction, Rs. 13,141 on Construction (Executive Staff), Rs. 1,08,433 on Public Improvements and Rs. 9,490 on purchase of tools and plant, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,65,410 at the close of the year. The areas operated upon during the few months of the year under report were the No. I drainage area, Nazarbad, Ittigegud, Jalapuri and Idga. Nine hundred and fifty-two properties were acquired at a cost of Rs. 76,638; 154 roads covering a length of 27,065 feet were newly opened; 43 lanes of the length of 6,863 feet were widened; and 183 families were provided with building sites.

Adjustment of advances to the Mysore Municipality.

188. Orders, similar to those in respect of the advances to the Bangalore city Municipality, were passed in the case of the Municipality of Mysore. The loans advanced to this Municipality since 1898 for opening out congested parts of the city and for effecting other urgent improvements, amounted to Rs. 1,56,255, which, in consideration of the low finances of the Municipality and of its inability to make any repayment in the near future, was ordered to be treated as a State grant on account of the special cause of plague. This amount was accordingly written off the accounts.

Minor Municipalities.

189. The Municipalities, other than Bangalore and Mysore, were composed of members, *ex-officio* and nominated; Deputy Commissioners of districts being their *ex-officio* Presidents assisted by Assistant Commissioners at district headquarters, and by Amildars and Deputy Amildars in other places, as Vice-Presidents. In the case of Sringeri, the President of the Municipality was the Agent of the Matt, assisted by the local Deputy Amildar as Vice-President. These minor Municipalities were administered under the Village Sanitation Regulation, I of 1898, and the Rules framed thereunder, supplemented by executive orders of Government. Their members numbered in all 1,049, of whom 285 or 27·1 per cent were *ex-officio* and 764 or 72·9 per cent non-official; the average number of members, including members *ex-officio* and others for each minor Municipality, being 8·5. The most important of the minor Municipalities, apart from such as formed the head-quarters of districts, were Channapatna, Davangere, Tarikere, Seringapatam, Sidlaghatta, Malvalli and Dodballapur.

Municipal meetings.

190. Monthly Municipal meetings were regularly held during the year under report in all the Municipalities of the State, with the exception of 23 Municipalities in which the deficiency in the number of meetings was due to the prevalence of plague and to the absence of Vice-Presidents on urgent public duty. During the year no meetings were held in the two small Municipalities of Honnavalli and Nonavinkere; and in the remaining 21 minor Municipalities, the number of meetings held ranged between 11 and 6. Special meetings were held in 30 of the Municipalities

191. The sources of Municipal income and the receipts from each source during the year 1903-04, as compared with those of the previous year, were as follows :— Receipts.

Item	No. of Municipalities in which the item formed a source of revenue	Receipts in		Difference	Remarks
		1902-03	1903-04		
I. Taxes—		Rs.	Rs.		
House tax	125	1,72,600	1,83,879	+11,279	Improvement due to better collection of arrears.
Mohatarfa	125	1,02,570	98,903	—3,667	Tax on shops, oil-mills, carts, etc.
Octroi	85	2,19,310	2,19,038	—272	Tax on certain articles, not being staple food-grains, brought for consumption.
License fees	6	34,950	37,693	—2,743	
Tax on carriages ...	2	628	5,438	+4,810	
Ditto animals ...	1	1,423	1,085	—338	
Water tax	2	23,220	27,491	+4,271	
Lighting tax ...	2	...	...	..	Included under house-tax in Comptroller's account.
Tolls and ferries ...	2	35,298	40,543	+5,245	
Total ...	...	5,89,999	6,14,070	+24,071	
II. Miscellaneous—					
Rents	24	24,527	30,277	+5,750	
Fines	31	496	367	—129	
Cattle-pounds .	110	18,404	19,295	+891	
Sale of manure ..	83	9,166	7,234	—1,932	
Ditto houses and lands ...	58	13,089	4,362	—8,727	
School-fees	1	3,407	4,293	+886	
Contributions and grants-in-aid.	7	21,239	29,737	+8,498	
Other items	73	18,835	37,509	+18,674	
Total ...	...	1,09,163	1,33,074	+23,911	
III. Loans, Deposits, etc. ...	4	47,180	1,03,464	+56,284	
Total of I, II and III ...	...	7,46,342	8,50,608	+1,04,266	

Incidence of taxation.

192. The incidence of taxation per head of population was—in the Bangalore city, Rs. 2-9-11 against Rs. 2-1-6 in 1902-03; in the Mysore city, Rs. 1-13-10 against Rs. 1-14-11; and in the other Municipalities Re. 0-10-11 against Re. 0-10-9.

Expenditure.

193. The purposes for which Municipal funds were utilized were as follows:—

Items	No. of Municipalities in which expenditure was incurred	Expenditure in 1902-03	Expenditure in 1903-04	Difference
		Rs.	Rs.	
Head Office charges	91	28,338	23,905	—4,433
Collection charges—Octroi	51	24,521	24,462	—59
Collection charges Mohatarfa and other taxes and rent. ...	78	16,638	17,030	+392
Conservancy and sanitation	125	1,81,099	1,80,901	—198
Public Works	115	1,93,163	2,56,172	+63,009
Lighting	111	47,637	50,481	+2,844
Charitable grants, *i. e.*, to Dispensaries, Maternities, etc. ...	30	50,025	23,802	—26,223
Education	96	38,462	39,146	+684
Plague prevention	11	2,138	2,225	+87
Registration of births and deaths ..	2	17,576	14,585	—2,991
Cattle-pounds	110	5,902	5,763	—139
Gardens	20	4,234	3,849	—385
Town halls	2	872	610	—262
Destruction of dogs and snakes	75	593	759	+166
Refunds	...	4,139	51,525	+47,386
Contribution	. .	. ...	27,485	+27,485
Adjustment of differences in balances ...	...	... ..	47,782	+47,782
Interest on debt	12	11,554	7,506	—4,048
Repayment of loans	11	31,440	43,918	+12,478
Other items	...	5,826	21,735	+15,909
Repayment of deposits, advances, etc. ...	125	89,261	1,14,174	+24,913
Total ...	.....	7,53,418	9,57,815	+2,04,397

Explanation for material variations.

194. The expenditure of the year exceeded the receipts by nearly a lakh of rupees, the excess being met from the opening balance. The material variations in the expenditure of the two years were due to the following causes:—From the 1st November 1903 the charges on account of district office establishments and the grants in respect of medical institutions were debited against "contribution." In the city of Bangalore, allowances were not paid to the Registrars of Births and Deaths, and in the Mysore city, the abolition of the office of Health Officer and the reduction of Plague establishment, likewise contributed to the decrease against "registration of births and deaths." There was during the year increased expenditure on drains and buildings, original. The transfer to the District Funds of the cash balances in favor of the 38 Municipalities converted into Unions, led to the increase against "refunds". The differences aggregating Rs. 47,782, found to exist since 1892 between the balances of certain Municipalities and the ledger balances in the Comptroller's office, were adjusted during the year by debit to the Municipalities concerned. The maintenance charges of the Chamarajendra water works for 1903-04, debited to the Bangalore Municipality under the arrangement referred to in para 190 *supra*, amounted to Rs. 43,506.

State grant to the Kolar town Municipality.

195. To the Municipality of Kolar was made from the State Funds a grant of Rs. 11,241, being a moiety of the cost of repairing the Kolar town water-supply tank which had breached from the heavy floods of November 1903.

X. Administration of District Funds (1903-04.)

196. Rules made by Government under the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902, were notified on the 9th September 1903; and under them were established—(1) Unions in the place of 38 minor Municipalities for the reasons noted in para 184 *supra*, with effect from the 1st July 1904, on the winding-up, by the Municipal Boards concerned, of their affairs; (2) a Taluk Board for each of the 77 taluks proper and sub-taluks with effect from the 1st November 1903; and (3) with effect from the same date, a district Board for each of the eight districts in the State instead of the previous nine Local Fund Boards; the Kolar district being, for the purposes of the Local Boards Regulation and Rules thereunder, deemed to exclude the area comprised within the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Circle; and the French Rocks Sub-Division of the Mysore district ceasing to have a separate District Board. New Local Boards.

197. The main principles underlying the constitution of the new Local Boards were :— Their constitution

(1) that the strength of Panchayats for Unions should in each case be fixed by Government, and that, until further orders, the members and chairmen thereof should be appointed by Government on the recommendation of Deputy Commissioners;

[*Note.*—To ensure the success of the new scheme it was deemed highly desirable that the benefit of competent official guidance to which the local bodies (as Municipal Boards) had long been accustomed, should not all at once be withdrawn, and accordingly it was ordered that the Amildars of the taluks to which belonged the Unions, should be their respective chairmen and that Medical officers, wherever forthcoming, and shekdars and head masters should, as a matter of course, find a place in the constitution of the Unions.]

(2) that each Taluk Board should consist of twelve members, as follows :—

4 *ex-officio* : the Assistant Commissioner in Revenue charge of the taluk as President, the Amildar as Vice-President, the Medical officer in charge of the dispensary at the taluk head-quarters, and the senior officer, for the taluk, of the Public Works department;

4 elected, being men of the full age of twenty-one years, able to read and write, and either holding or owning in the taluk land assessed at not less than Rs. 50 per annum, or officiating as patel of any village in the taluk or paying a house-tax under the rules of not less than Rs. 5 per annum; the electors being men with the same qualifications, but in their case the educational qualification not being indispensable;

1 member of the taluk head-quarter Municipal Board to be elected by the Municipal members from among their own body,

3 nominated by Government.

(3) that a District Board should consist of—

(*a*) *ex-officio* members : the Deputy Commissioner as President; Assistant Commissioners in Revenue charge of taluks, as well as the Assistant Commissioner, if any, at the district head-quarters, not placed in Revenue charge of a taluk; and the chief or senior officer for the district in each of the departments of Medical Relief, Engineering, and Education (Inspection of schools);

(*b*) one non-official representative from each of the taluks in the district, to be eventually elected by the members of the Taluk Board from among their body, but on the first occasion to be appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner; and

(*c*) such number as would make up the strength of the Board, which strength in the case of the Mysore district was to be thirty and in the case of other districts, twenty-five, to be appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner;

the Vice-President of the District Board being either one appointed by the Government or one elected by the members under authority conveyed by Government;

(4) that the members of the Local Boards other than their *ex-officio* members should ordinarily hold their office for three years, and were, if otherwise qualified, to be eligible for re-election or re-appointment;

(5) that the District Boards should meet not less than four times in the year, the Taluk Boards not less than six times in the year and the Union Panchayats not less than once a month ; and

(6) that the decision of the Local Boards on the questions coming before them should be by a majority of votes.

Meetings of District Boards.

198. There were, in the 8 District Boards and in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, 213 members at the end of the year under report : namely, 64 *ex-officio*, 129 nominated, and 20 elected, these latter being on the District Boards of Kolar and Chitaldrug. The Vice-President of the District Board of Kadur was allowed to be elected. The number of meetings held was smaller than the prescribed minimum, by two in the Bangalore district, and by one in the other districts, as the rules were in operation only during eight months in the year. The attendance at the meetings was 67·1 per cent. The annual budgets and accounts of these Boards were examined by the finance committees nominated by them.

Meetings of Taluk Boards.

199. There were in the 77 Taluk Boards in the State 975 members : 308 being *ex-officio*, 333 elected and 334 nominated. The Vice-Presidents of these Boards were the Amildars and Deputy Amildars, except at Tumkur, Kunigal, Hassan, Alur, Arkalgud, Chikmagalur, Mudgere and Chitaldrug, where the Local Boards were allowed to elect their Vice-Presidents. No meetings were held in ten of the Taluk Boards that were constituted late in the year. In the remaining 67 Boards, 112 meetings or an average of 1·7 for each Board, were held during the year, with an average attendance of 3 official and 6 non-official members.

District Fund-receipts.

200. The receipts under District Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 7,56,427 against Rs. 6,62,798 in 1902-03. The sources of income were :—

No.		In 1902-03	In 1903-04	Difference
1	76 per cent of local cess	5,31,618	5,22,639	—8,979
2	House tax (in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Circle)	8,228	8,842	+ 614
3	Cattle pounds	32,372	34,220	+ 1,848
4	Tolls and ferries	19,354	19,388	+ 34
5	Fees for travellers' bungalows and musafirkhanas ...	1,826	2,227	+ 401
6	Rents and fees for markets, cart-stands, slaughter-houses, etc.	36,687	44,420	+ 7,733
7	Rent from cooly colony in Gold Fields	5,382	8,417	+ 3,035
8	Miscellaneous	5,056	2,905	—2,151
9	Contributions from Local Funds General, Municipal Funds and Muzrai Funds and from private persons	2,138	62,366	+ 60,228
10	Municipal balances transferred to District Fund ..	..	50,728	+ 50,728
11	Loans	20,000	...	—20,000
12	Advances and deposits	137	275	+ 138
	Total ...	6,62,798	7,56,427	+ 93,629

201. In the allotment of local cess there was a decrease owing partly to the diminished realization of supari halat in the Shimoga and Kadur districts. The increase under "contribution" was due to special grants, during the year, from Local Funds General for improving the sanitation of plague-infected villages, and to the credit under this head of the quota from the Municipal Fund towards the cost of the office establishments of the District Boards and the pay and batta of the Work Inspectors, which was during the year debited entirely to the District Funds. From the conversion of the 58 minor Municipalities into Unions followed the transfer to the District Funds of the closing balances at credit of the former.

202. Including Rs. 3,69,983, being the opening balance on the 1st July 1903, the total amount at the credit of the District Funds was Rs. 11,26,412. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,70,205 against Rs. 5,83,101 in 1902-03, as particularized below :— Expenditure.

No.		In 1902-03	In 1903-04	Difference
1	Works executed by P. W. D., including cost of establishment, tools and plant	3,79,203	4,08,619	+29,416
2	Do do by Revenue officers ...	78,834	1,13,675	+34,841
3	Establishments of Presidents ; and travelling allowances of L. F. members	13,927	18,991	+5,064
4	Hospitals and dispensaries ; pay and batta to midwives ; vaccination charges	56,679	25,532	—31,147
5	Conservancy and sanitation charges ; also cholera charges	15,795	21,485	+5,690
6	Cattle pounds charges ; toll gate charges ; collection charges	7,345	9,159	+1,814
7	Care of travellers' bungalows and musafirkhanas ...	20,719	24,258	+3,539
8	Contributions	5,001	27,386	+22,385
9	Repayment of loans	2,800	2,800	...
10	Miscellaneous	2,798	3,408	+610
11	Permanent advances	...	14,792	+14,792
12	Advances recoverable and suspense	...	100	+100
	Total ...	5,83,101	6,70,205	+87,104

203. Charges relating to Medical relief were, from the 1st November 1903, shown under contributions. The amount of imprests with Amildars, which, up to 1902-03, was shown as forming part of the closing cash balance of the District Funds, was, on the suggestion of the Special Auditor General, shown in the year under report under the head " Permanent advances."

204. Particulars of the outlay on works, exclusive of the cost of establishment, tools, and plant, were, as compared with those of the year previous, approximately as follows :—On roads, bridges and tunnels (original) : Rs. 65,000 against Rs. 50,800 by the Public Works department, and Rs. 10,500 against Rs. 8,900 by the Revenue department ; on repairs of roads bridges and tunnels : Rs. 2,66,700 against Rs. 2,54,200 by the Public Works department, and Rs. 5,900 against Rs. 5,600 by the Revenue department ; on travellers' bungalows and musafirkhanas (original) : Rs. 3,000 against Rs. 4,100 by the Public Works department and Rs. 2,100 against Rs. 3,500 by the Revenue department ; on repairs of such works : Rs. 8,100 against Rs. 10,400 by the Public Works department, and Rs. 5,200 against Rs. 7,800 by the Revenue department ; on wells, tanks and water works (original) : Rs. 14,300 against Rs. 17,400 by the Revenue department and on repairs of the same by the same agency Rs. 6,500 against Rs. 6,600 ; and on works of conservancy and sanitation Rs. 4,500 against Rs. 1,600 by the Public Works department and Rs. 42,100 against Rs. 20,900 by the Revenue department. The extent of budget grants allowed to lapse was about Rs. 13,800 by the Public Works department and Rs. 1,09,500 by the Revenue department. Sanction was conveyed in June 1904 to the permanent employment of duly qualified men as Work Inspectors for the efficient supervision of works undertaken by the Revenue agency.

205. The length of the roads maintained from the District Funds was 3,502 miles, of which the average cost of maintenance per mile was Rs. 76. There were under the care of District Boards 100 third class bungalows and inspection lodges,

and 158 musafirkhanas. Sweepers were maintained for the conservancy of large and populous villages ; in which, attention was paid to the opening up of congested parts, to the filling in of manure pits, to the construction of drains, and to the removal of prickly-pear, etc. The Medical institutions, supported in part from the District Funds, were 106, against 104 in 1902-03.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Weather.

206. The averages for the year 1903 of the maximum, minimum and mean of dry temperature in the four recording stations in the State were as follows :— Weather—temperature.

	Maximum	Minimum	Mean
Bangalore	84·3	64·7	73·8
Hassan	8·62	62·9	72·0
Mysore	86·1	66·0	75·2
Chitaldrug	86·1	67·6	76·2

The mean temperature for the whole year was practically normal for the State as a whole. The general maximum temperature was above normal for March, April and June, but below normal for most months, and therefore below normal on the whole for the year. The minimum dry temperature was ·2° above normal.

207. The humidity was in moderate excess in the cold weather (January and February), but slightly lower than usual in the hot weather (March, April and May). The air was damper than usual during the next four months, the south-west monsoon currents extending to their utmost limits in August, and giving abundant rain in that month as well as in September. The last three months of the year were characterized by a steady excess of humidity. Humidity.

208. For 1903 as a whole, there was a marked deficiency of wind at the four stations, the average being 24 miles per day below normal. Wind.

209. The average cloudiness exceeded the normal by one and a half per cent owing to great excess in October and November, in spite of great defect in March and April. Cloud.

210. The average rainfall of the State was 52·14 inches for the calendar year 1903, against 39·95 inches for 1902, being an increase of 12·9 inches over the rainfall of 1902 and of 15 inches over the average of 34 years from 1870 to 1903. For the Mysore official year 1903-04, the rainfall was 55·49 inches against 42·49 inches in 1902-03. Rainfall and seasons.

The maximum rainfall recorded for the year was at Agumbe in the Shimoga district, it being 317·77 inches. The next highest record for the year was at the Byrapur estate in the Kadur district, it being 296·74 inches. The lowest record for the year was at Saulanga in the Shimoga district, it being 17·26 inches.

The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at the Kotgehar toll-gate in the Kadur district on the 15th July 1903, the quantity gauged being 12·65 inches ; and the next highest records were 11·50 inches on the 10th November 1903 at Narsapur in the Kolar district, and 11·10 inches on the 30th July at Nagar and Agumbe in the Shimoga district.

211. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

District	South-West Monsoon		North-East Monsoon		Total	
	April to September 1903	Average	October 1903 to March 1904	Average	April 1903 to March 1904	Average
Bangalore ...	31·23	21·22	20·42	9·08	51·65	30·30
Kolar ...	29·48	18·65	20·47	9·35	49·95	28·00
Tumkur ...	22·18	17·64	15·90	8·35	38·08	25·99
Mysore ...	29·22	18·20	16·95	9·57	46·17	27·77
Hassan ...	40·69	28·16	14·46	10·08	55·15	38·24
Shimoga ...	60·27	58·85	8·96	7·88	69·23	66·73
Kadur ...	69·63	63·50	14·48	10·45	84·11	73·95
Chitaldrug ...	22·47	15·03	8·86	6·37	31·33	21·40
Total ...	38·14	30·16	15·06	8·89	53·21	39·05

212. The rainfall in the Bangalore and Kolar districts was in both monsoons far above the average; Kolar receiving an abnormal down-pour of more than ten inches in one day in the Narsapur and Vemagal valleys. The combined flood-waters of these two valleys, augmented by those of breached tanks, swept over the Somambudi and Muduvadi tanks in the Kolar taluk and over the large reservoirs of Betmangala and Ramasagara of the Palar series, washing away a few bridges and inundating some low-lying villages. The next area to share largely in the rains of the year were the districts of Mysore and Hassan, where the south-west monsoon was ascopious as in the aforementioned districts, while the north-east monsoon was less abundant. The Tumkur, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts came in for a fair extent of the increased rainfall in both seasons. The position of the Shimoga district was slightly above the average. On the whole the rainfall was general. It was timely in the districts of Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur, and somewhat unseasonable in the other districts.

Public health.

213. Fevers and bowel-complaints were more prevalent than in the previous year, malaria in particular being responsible for nearly half the mortality in the State. An increase of 4,000 in the number of births, was counterbalanced by similar increase in the number of deaths, registered; infant mortality contributing largely to the death rates. Small-pox and plague were, however, less virulent, and cholera was practically non-existent. The number of deaths from plague, which during the previous five years had year after year steadily increased, fell during the year under review by 6,601; but, while the tale of its victims diminished, it prevailed more or less in every month in every district.

II. Agriculture (1903-04)

Area under crops.

214. The total area cropped during the year, including the area cropped more than once, was 6,456,742 acres, being an increase of 88,634 acres over the area cropped in the previous year. The subjoined table shows the extent of lands under the principal food and fodder crops and under crops of commercial value raised in the State :—

Crop	Area in acres 1903-04	Area in acres 1902-03	Increase	Decrease
Ragi	2,239,452	2,169,470	69,982	...
Cholam or jawar	581,777	585,206	..	3,429
Rice	792,754	738,031	54,723	...
Gram	838,139	804,044	34,095	...
Sugar-cane	41,664	45,210	...	3,546
Cotton	2,484	51,326	11,158	...
Coffee	124,661	114,628	10,033	...
Orchard and garden produce ..	166,865	157,653	9,212	...

215. The restrictions against the cultivation of cardamom within the margin of water-courses were withdrawn and the minimum of area grantable to an applicant was reduced to 5 acres.

Crops and prices.

216. In all the districts, during the year under report, the out-turn of crops was good; markets were well supplied; and the prices easy and generally lower than in the previous year, owing chiefly to better harvest. The average wholesale price (in rupees per 10 maunds of 82⅔lbs.) of rice fell from Rs. 38 to Rs. 37; of ragi, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 14; and of cholum, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 9. The condition of crops and their prices in each district are hereunder detailed :—

(1) Bangalore—Harvest was satisfactory; markets were well supplied; prices steady with little appreciable difference from the prices of food-grains in the previous year; many vegetable and mulberry gardens on the banks of the Arkavati were destroyed by floods.

(2) Kolar—Ragi crop, though somewhat damaged by excessive rain and damp, was the best ever had for a number of years past. The wet crops under other than breached tanks were very good. There was a

fall in the price of ragi (from 24 to 32 seers) and also of rice, while those of dhall and horse-gram rose.

(3) Tumkur—Wet and dry crops were abundant, such as had not been harvested for years. Prices of food-grains were low.

(4) Mysore—The yield of ragi and paddy was good throughout the year, the average being respectively 10 and 12 annas. The yield of other crops was more than the average, and their prices, compared with the figures of 1902-03, varied slightly.

(5) Hassan—Heavy rains during the harvest season damaged paddy as well as ragi and other dry crops. The average yield was about 10 annas of paddy, 9 annas of ragi and 8 annas of horse-gram. Owing to decline in the export of paddy, and to the people encamped in huts being disposed to sell away their grain-stock, the prices were lower than in the previous year.

(6) Shimoga—The out-turn was good of all crops, except supari, which suffered from "koleroga." Owing to less demand from outside, prices of food-grains were lower than in 1902-03.

(7) Kadur—Ragi and paddy crops were good and averaged 9 and 10 annas respectively. The yield of coffee was fair; and of arecanut poor, owing to "koleroga." The produce of other crops was on the whole good, and was more than the average. The price of coffee rose slightly, and of food-grains was the same as in the previous year.

(8) Chitaldrug—The crops were damaged somewhat by excess of moisture. Rains and fever delayed harvest operations; and the crops, left unreaped for want of labour, suffered to some extent. All this notwithstanding, the average out-turn of staple food-grains was much better than in the previous year. The price of ragi fell from 26 to 46 seers and of cholam from 22 to 41 seers. The cotton crop in particular yielded a bumper harvest, and, even after large exportation month after month, a good quantity of it was reported to be in stock.

Agricultural stock.

217. The figures obtained in the Census taken in 1898-99, are used for the purposes of this report. The number of bulls and bullocks was 14,89,814; of cows, 13,97,780; of bull-buffalos, 88,021; of cow-buffalos, 4,59,967; of calves, 13,23,235; of sheep, 23,45,794; of goats, 13,64,152; of horses and ponies, 23,990; and of donkeys, 53,447. There were 7,35,307 ploughs and 1,80,293 carts.

Mortality among cattle.

218. Mortality among cattle for the year was 1,31,612 against 1,09,550, in 1902-03—an increase of 22,062 or 20·14 per cent. The number of deaths from sickness was 64,206 against 46,734, showing that the health of cattle was better in 1902-03 than in the period covered by the report. The number of deaths caused by wild animals, too, increased from 8,802 to 10,464.

Agricultural experiments—by the Superintendent, Government Gardens.

219. The results of the agricultural experiments carried on by the Superintendent, Government Gardens, Bangalore, were the following:—

Special notes on experiments with the Ceara rubber tree and the *Agave regida varsilana* fibre plant were published. There was a large demand for this fibre plant, 45,000 plants having been sold. There was a similar demand for the seed of the divi-divi, of which a large quantity was issued to the public. The Sea Island and Egyptian cottons were finding more favour with Indian spinners. The propagation of the black Peruvian cotton, the Manilla hemp and the cubeb of commerce received attention. The total numbers of plants, cuttings and packets of seed, issued during the year, were 61,031, 4,488 and 792, respectively.

Do. by the Agricultural Chemist.

220. Experiments were made by the Agricultural Chemist in the Laboratory compound at Bangalore with eleven varieties of sugar-cane; with eleven varieties of ragi; with three varieties of potatoes, three of ground-nuts; and with several varieties of coffee. The experimental plots and the improved implements and machines used therein, were inspected by several land-holders.

Sugar-cane.

221. As regards sugar-cane, efforts were made to compare sub-soil irrigation with surface irrigation, to ascertain the effects of deep cultivation and to compare the productiveness of some varieties; but, though great difference was noticed in

the yields obtained from plots treated alike, they led to no conclusive results. The canes grown were milled and boiled into jaggory of very good quality and colour, which withstood the effects of monsoons. Raw centrifugalled sugar was also prepared and it contained 94·1 per cent of sucrose and 2·5 per cent of glucose.

Ragi, potatoes and ground-nuts.

222. As regards ragi, experiments showed that deep ploughing had no appreciable advantage; that there was a slight increase in crop in plots ploughed with the Canadian plough; and that manuring with single doses of commercial fertilizers produced more than four times the crop obtained on the average from unmanured plots and far above the increase in grain on plots treated with cattle manure. The results of experiments made to ascertain the relative value of different varieties of potatoes and ground-nuts, were not decisive; the yield obtained was very good; cuttings and seeds were distributed and sold to several land-owners for cultivation.

Coffee.

223. As regards coffee, chemical analyses of the samples sent to the Laboratory were under progress; but their specific gravity and comparative rank in prices were ascertained. The specific gravity was reported to be more or less closely connected with the quality of coffee. Judged by the test of specific gravity, the first four samples were of Mysore, Nilgiris, Naidubattan and Shevaroys. Judged by the standard of market price, the first four were of Mysore, Naidubattan, Costarica and Nilgiris.

Famine foods.

224. Analyses in respect of samples of famine foods sent to the Laboratory were under progress.

Other experiments.

225. Foreign ground-nuts, *viz.*, those of Japan, Virginia and Pondicherry were distributed to raiyats in the Closepet sub-division, with special instructions as to the quality of manure to be used. But the crops suffered from heavy rains and gave a small out-turn.

Grant of land for rubber cultivation.

226. Two hundred and fifty acres of land in the Shimoga district were granted under certain conditions, to a planter for experimental cultivation of the rubber tree.

Measures for the improvement of agriculture.

227. Three students were, during the year, undergoing a course of training in chemical analysis, in the Agricultural Laboratory and one of the officials of the establishment of the Agricultural Chemist's office was sent to Poona to study there the methods of the experimental farm.

228. Other measures, besides, were adopted during the year under report to further agricultural improvements. The first one was the teaching of practical agriculture in the Normal School at Mysore, at an annual cost of Rs. 5,132. A Staff consisting of a farm bailiff, three ploughmen and a herdsman, under the Agricultural Lecturer, was sanctioned for this purpose. Arrangements were made for acquiring the necessary farm lands, for sinking wells therein, for constructing the needful buildings, and for purchasing the requisite implements and machinery. An acre of land would be allotted to each batch of four or five students to perform every kind of work relating to cultivation. About eighty students would have a farm allowance of Rs. 3 per month in addition to their scholarships from the Normal School.

229. The second measure was the introduction of improved methods of cultivation in selected holdings in every taluk, which might serve to the neighbouring raiyats as examples of model cultivation. According to this scheme, every Amildar has to select about half a dozen intelligent land-holders, one on an average to each hobli, possessing estates of respectable size, and willing to cultivate their lands as model holdings with the free advice of the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens and of the Agricultural Chemist, as well as with the help of the Deputy Commissioner in the matter of procuring good seed, manure, etc.

230. The third measure is the institution, from 1904-05, of shows, at selected district head-quarters, of agricultural and dairy produce, of local agricultural implements of improved pattern, and of breeds of cattle.

III. Labor and Wages (1903-04).

Labour and wages.

231. There was ample employment to the working classes in the State. The extensive Public Works and the gold-mining industries carried on in the State, created a further demand for labour; which was met, to a large extent, by people from

the neighbouring British districts. There was no material change in the rates of wages, as a whole.

232. As the year was a prosperous one, there was no noticeable emigration or immigration. In the Kolar district, Public Works, carried on in connection with breached tanks, attracted a large number of *waddars* from the British territory. In the Hassan district, the number of emigrants was larger, while that of immigrants was smaller than those of the previous year, owing to plague scare. In the Kadur district, there was the usual immigration of coolies for coffee estates from South Canara. Immigration and emigration.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1903-04).

233. The noticeable industrial enterprises in the State were:— Manufactures, arts and industries.

In the Bangalore district: a woollen mill, a cotton mill, a silk mill, an oil mill, brick and tile works, iron works, and coffee works; manufacture of cloths and woollen carpets by hand-looms in the Bangalore city; manufacture of raw silk at Channapatna, Closepet and other places, and of toys and musical wires at Channapatna.

In the Kolar district: gold mining in the Bowringpet taluk; sugar-manufactory worked by steam power at Goribidnur; iron works at Goribidnur and Chikballapur; manufacture of silk in the Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta taluks and of glass bangles in the Bagepalli taluk.

In the Tumkur district: manufacture of coarse woollen fabrics in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk.

In the Mysore district: coffee-curing works, bone-crushing and timber-sawing by machinery at Hunsur; manufacture of woollen fabrics at Mandya and Hunsur, and of cotton cloths at Melkote and artware manufactory at the Mysore city.

In the Hassan district: manufacture and repair of sugar-cane mills at Channarayapatna; manufacture of brass and copper vessels at Sravanabelgola; manufacture of cotton fabrics at Hole-Narsipur, Basavapatna, Siddahalli and Grama.

In the Shimoga district: sandal-carving — a languishing industry, there being only 30 families of sandal-carvers against 110 in the past.

In the Chitaldrug district: manufacture of woollen cumblies in the Davangere taluk.

234. There were in the State, during the year, 2,712 country oil mills against 2,667 in 1902-03. Country oil mills.

235. The following comparative statement shows the quantity of goods produced, and the quantity of yarn spun by the mills, in Bangalore, during the years 1902-03 and 1903-04. Product of spinning mills.

Period	Quantity produced (In respect of grey goods, quantity is stated in lbs. and yds., in respect of other goods in lbs.)		Quantity assessed shown in lbs. only	Weight of yarn produced
1902-03	163,142¼ lbs.	15,731$\frac{19}{72}$ yds. 46,934$\frac{5}{6}$ doz.	211,108$\frac{5}{8}$ lbs.	18,01,944 lbs.
1903-04	172,642$\frac{3}{16}$ lbs.	52,178$\frac{5}{6}$ doz.	210,602$\frac{3}{16}$ lbs.	15,54,524 lbs.

236. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State during the years 1902-03 and 1903-04:— Value of manufactures.

District	Value in Rupees	
	1902-03	1903-04
Bangalore	24,70,161	24,55,537
Kolar	29,65,259	34,44,650
Tumkur	8,35,282	11,44,534
Mysore	14,68,197	19,52,186
Hassan	6,32,340	7,54,865
Shimoga	11,42,118	21,03,555
Kadur	12,86,180	13,24,757
Chitaldrug	3,72,210	3,29,400
Total ...	1,11,71,747	1,35,09,484

Industrial Exhibition at Madras, Mysore section

237. Various articles representing the principal industries of the State were exhibited in the Madras Industrial Exhibition, and were highly appreciated by visitors. Five gold, 11 silver, and 9 bronze, medals and a money prize were awarded to the Mysore section. Manufacturers were encouraged to attend, and fifteen of them attended the Exhibition. The cost to the State in connection with the Exhibition, amounted to Rs. 7,708, including the cost of transmission of the exhibits and the travelling allowances of the manufacturers who were present at the Exhibition.

238. The grant of reasonable facilities (in some instances of loans) to deserving industrial undertakings, of liberal scholarships to students of technical arts and industries, and of aids to private industrial schools; the establishment of Government technical and industrial schools at different places in the State; the large outlay incurred in respect of the first and second installations of the Cauvery Electric Power Scheme; the conservation of water-power at the Marikanave reservoir: these are some of the other directions in which Government endeavoured to create and to foster local industries.

V. Trade (1903-04).

Trade.

239. The principal exports during the year under report were coffee, cardamom, arecanut, sandal-wood, silk, food-grains and gold; the principal imports were piece-goods, wheat, iron, cotton thread and other articles manufactured in Europe.

240. During the year under report, the value of imports was Rs. 4,68,40,497, against Rs. 3,29,21,320, while that of exports was Rs. 6,34,84,383, against Rs. 3,92,07,671 in the previous year. The value of exports, *minus* the value of gold exported, was Rs. 2,84,51,517 against Rs. 3,38,77,686 in 1902-03.

Number of shops

241. The number of shops fell, in non-Municipal areas in the State, from 26,189 in 1902-03 to 26,084 in 1903-04; and, in Municipal areas in the districts of Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug, from 7,577 to 7,445. Information concerning shops in the Municipal areas in the Bangalore, Tumkur, and Mysore districts, could not be obtained for the purposes of this report. The different kinds of shops in the year under report in Municipal and non-Municipal areas, so far as information could be found, were:—

	In non-Municipal areas (whole State)	In Municipal areas (five districts)	Total
Wholesale shops	97	222	319
Cloth shops	927	763	1,690
Grain shops	12,726	3,903	16,629
Other shops (such as goldsmiths', blacksmiths',) ...	12,334	2,557	14,891
Total ...	26,084	7,445	33,529

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, &c. (1903-04).

Joint Stock and other companies.

242. The number of registered companies working at the close of the year (31st March 1904), was 122 against 125 at the close of 1902-03; 3 companies, namely, 2 banking and 1 limited by guarantee, having been wound up, and no new company registered during the year. Sixty of the companies working were associations with capital divided into shares; and consisted of 51 banking and loan companies, of 3 banking and insurance companies, of 4 trading companies, of 1 mill, and of 1 trust association for acquiring lands, buildings, etc. Their nominal capital amounted to Rs. 16,04,432; and compared with the figures of the banks working at the end of 1902-03, there was a decrease of Rs. 60,000 in the nominal capital, and

of Rs. 66,557 in the paid-up capital,—decrease due to the winding up of two banking companies and to the withdrawal of shares by members in others. The remaining 62 were companies limited by guarantee, for the granting of loans for agricultural purposes, with an aggregate of 2,743 members; and of those companies, 2 did not begin to work, and 2 ceased to work.

VII. Transfers of Lands (1903-04).

243. There were, during the year, 953 transfers of lands by order of court, involving 6,834 acres, against 600 transfers involving 3,846 acres in 1902-03; shewing an increase of 353 cases and 2,988 acres. Transfers by private contract or gift numbered 16,646 against 17,237, and concerned 83,726 acres against 90,871 acres, showing a decrease of 591 cases and 7,545 acres. Both kinds of transfers considered together, there was, during the year, a net decrease of 238 cases and 4,557 acres. Information as regards the extent of transfers by agriculturists to non-agriculturists and *vice versâ*, was not furnished in respect of the Tumkur, Shimoga and Hassan districts. In the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Kadur, the area of lands conveyed by non-agriculturists to agriculturists exceeded the area conveyed by the latter to the former; while in the Mysore district the reverse was the case, there having been a transfer of 4,549 acres by agriculturists to non-agriculturists against 851 acres transferred by non-agriculturists to agriculturists. In the Chitaldrug district there were no cases of transfers by agriculturists to non-agriculturists. Transfers of lands

VIII. General Condition of the People (1903-04).

244. The year previous to the period covered by the report was one of notable prosperity; and the difference between the two was not great enough to admit of any pointed contrast in respect of the material well-being of the people of Mysore. Notwithstanding this community of feature in the general condition of 1902-03 and of 1903-04, the year under review was characterized by a perceptible improvement in the material resources of the agricultural and working classes, *pari passu*, with the improvement of the harvests and the comparative lowness of prices. The birth rate manifested a slight increase of ·73 per mille. There was an increase of about 89,000 acres in the area cropped, with an increase of about 59,000 acres in the area irrigated. The closing balances at the credit of depositors in the Savings Banks of the State stood at 79 lakhs against nearly 74 lakhs. The number of reported crimes showed an appreciable fall. The registration of documents recording transfers of property was more than in the previous year. The widespread kindliness of the seasons brought about, among other things, a larger consumption of liquor. The value of manufactures in the State rose by about twenty lakhs. The imports of the year under report exceeded, on the one hand, the imports of 1902-03 by about 139 lakhs, and, on the other, the exports (*minus* the value of gold exported) of 1903-04 by about 184 lakhs. The value of exports (*minus* that of gold exported) in 1903-04, as compared with the value of exports (*minus* gold) in 1902-03, showed a decrease of about fifty-four lakhs. Condition of the people.

In almost all the districts, however, plague interfered with trade and with the well-being of the people. In the district of Hassan, in particular, and generally in the malnad tracts, the mortality among human beings and among cattle was great, with a large decrease of births among the former. There were, besides, in that district, an increase in the number of emigrants; a relatively smaller area under cultivation; cheap prices of food grains without over-production; languishing state of trade; depression of the coffee and cardamom industry; and difficulty for agricultural classes to secure loans. In parts of the Chikballapur and Goribidnur taluks, the raiyats were reported to have borrowed largely, giving whatever they had grown, to meet the demands of creditors and of Government; and to have borrowed again for existence. In the Koppa taluk, the arecanut gardeners, who had been from a long time largely indebted to *suttigedars*, conveyed to their creditors, in many cases, their arecanut gardens, which they got leased to themselves on their own terms from their creditors.

IX. Forests

Alterations in. area

245. The numbers and areas of forests and plantations in the State were as follows : —

	At the end of 1902-03		At the end of 1903-04		Increase		Decrease	
	No.	Area in square miles (Approximate)	No.	Area in square miles (Approximate)	No.	Area in square miles (Approximate)	No.	Area in square miles (Approximate)
State forests ...	110	1,891	114	1,917	4	26	...	...
Do plantations	121	57	130	177	9	120	..	...
Reserved lands..	103	748	100	721	...	...	3	27
Ghat forests ...	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
Kan forests ...	...	183	...	183	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	4,079	...	4,198	...	119	...	...

246. Two of the existing State forests were extended by about 12 square miles. Ten new blocks with an aggregate area of 125 square miles were added to the list of reserved lands, 6 of those blocks with an area of about 108 square miles being in the Shimoga district. Thirteen blocks of reserved lands with an area of about 133 square miles were transferred : 4 to the list of State forests and 9 to the list of plantations. About 20 square miles, originally comprised in the 13 blocks referred to, were given up at the final settlement ; and, in a plantation in the Bangalore district, 120 acres (or ·19 square mile) were transferred to the Revenue department.

247. The area under conservancy, *viz.*, 4,198 square miles, represented 14·1 per cent of the total area of the State.

Forest settlements.

248. Thirteen blocks of the total area of 132·5 square miles were finally settled and notified, and the settlement of 22 blocks of the total area of 281 square miles was practically concluded, during the year. The work remaining on hand consisted of 16 blocks of the total area of 124 square miles, notified for settlement in the two previous years, and of 10 blocks of the total area of 125 square miles notified in 1903-04.

Selection of areas for reservation.

249. Satisfactory progress in the selection of new areas for reservation, was made in the Kadur, Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan districts ; and in the Shimoga district extensive areas were awaiting selection.

Rights to ways and water.

250. Reports in respect of rights to ways and water in 8 State forests were disposed of during the year.

Demarcation.

251. In 1903-04, a total length of about 120 miles of permanent demarcation lines was cleared at a cost of Rs. 1,900 or Rs. 15-13-4 per mile, and 910 miles of existing lines were repaired and improved at a cost of Rs. 1,085 or Rs. 1-3-1 per mile. The bulk of the cost of clearing and repairing was debited to the head " Fire protection," as most of the demarcation lines were usually cleared in connection with the fire conservancy of the forests.

252. The total length of the boundaries of forests at the close of the year, was 2,742 miles ; of which 2,173 miles had been artificially marked up to the close of the year ; 239 miles consisted of natural boundaries not requiring artificial marks ; and 330 miles still remained to be demarcated at the end of 1903-04

Surveys.

253. A scheme for the organization of a regular topographical survey of the State forests was sanctioned ; and the establishment, required for the purpose, was organized late in the year. The out-turn of work in 1903-04 was 50 square miles traversed and plane-tabled on the scale of 4″ to the mile in the Begur and Kakankote State forests.

Working plans.

254. The area under sanctioned working plans was, as in the previous year, 135 square miles out of a total area of 2,094 square miles of State forests and plantations. Of the remaining 1,959 square miles, 1,180 square miles were worked under provisional working plans approved of by the Conservator of Forests.

255. The compilation of data for the preparation of regular working plans, progressed during the year in respect of 41 square miles of teak forests in the Mysore district; and was taken in hand in respect of 8 square miles in the Tumkur district. The submission of final working plans in respect of these and other forests was, however, deferred until the detailed topographical survey and maps should be completed.

Working of the year: Communications and Buildings.

256. The expenditure on roads and buildings, during the year, was Rs. 21,741 against Rs. 24,750 in 1902-03; of which Rs. 16,184 was spent on new works and Rs. 5,557 on repairs. The expenditure on roads was Rs. 9,732 and on buildings, Rs. 12,009.

257. Fifty-seven miles of new cart-roads were made: *viz.*, 28 in the Mysore district, 18 in the Shimoga district, and 11 in the Kadur district.

258. Fifty-three and a half miles of cart-track were repaired: *viz.*, 26 in the Mysore, 16½ in the Kadur, 3 in the Bangalore, and 8 in the Tumkur district. Inspection paths of the total length of 5 miles were made during the year in the districts of Kadur and Hassan.

259. Additional work-sheds were constructed for the *sandalkotis* at Shimoga, Hassan and Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 2,088. A sum of Rs. 5,340 was spent on the construction of inspection lodges at Sunkadakatte, Mysore district; at Amblebyle and Settihalli, Shimoga district; and at Hebbe, Kadur district. Rs. 818 was spent on the construction of quarters for guards in some of the forests in the Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga districts. Sanction was accorded, during the year, to the construction of two *sandalkotis* in the Kadur district: the one at Chikmagalur and the other at Tarikere, at a cost of Rs. 51,523, exclusive of the value of timber.

Protection of forests; offences against Forest laws; cases reported.

260. The total number of offences against Forest laws, reported during the year, excluding cases of injury to sandal trees, was 634 against 839 in 1902-03, showing a decrease of 24·4 per cent, attributable to a better knowledge by the people of the lately introduced Forest Rules about district forests.

261. Particulars of the cases detected out of those reported during the year are:—

1.	Injury to forests by fire	16
2.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of timber and other forest produce	393
3.	Grazing without permission	165
4.	Other offences	49
	Total ...	623

Cases tried by Magistrates.

262. Including 7 cases pending from the previous year, there were for disposal before Magistrates 78 cases; of which, 72 were disposed of: 39 or 51·4 per cent against 131 or 75·7 per cent in the previous year, resulting in conviction, and 33 or 48·6 per cent in acquittal. It is explained that only doubtful cases or cases in which the accused refused to compound under Section 59 of the Forest Regulation, were prosecuted before Magistrates, and that instructions were issued for exercising greater care in the selection of cases to be placed before Magistrates as well as in the prosecution of cases.

Cases compounded.

263. Including 14 cases pending from the previous year, there were, for disposal under Section 59 of the Forest Regulation, 566 cases; of which, 500 were disposed of during the year: 485 or 97 per cent resulting in conviction and 15 in acquittal. A sum of Rs. 3,519 was realized during the year as compensation, against Rs. 4,196 in the previous year, the average amount realized per case being Rs. 7-0-8, against Rs. 6-4-8.

Cases undetected.

264. There were 11 cases of injury to forests by fire undetected at the close of the year.

Cases of injury to sandal trees.

265. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees pending from the previous year was 166, of which 130 relate to the Hassan district. One hundred and eleven new cases were reported during the year, against 142 in 1902-03. Cases unreported but noticed during inspection were still numerous. Instructions were issued to Shekdars and higher Revenue officers to check the entries in Shanbhogs' Pahani books, by means of frequent local inspection.

Out of 277 cases for disposal, 135 were disposed of during the year; and 142 were pending, of which 112 related to the Hassan district. The fines recovered in the cases disposed of on the Revenue side during the year, amounted to Rs. 2,544, against Rs. 2,089 in 1902-03, the average amount per case being Rs. 18-13-5, against Rs. 18-7-9.

Spike disease.

266. Energetic measures were taken to eradicate the spike disease; but they were unable to check its progress. A special party consisting of two Rangers and subordinate staff traversed the infected localities, uprooted every diseased tree that they met, and burnt every portion of its wood that was not marketable. The total number of spiked trees uprooted during the year was 973 in the Hassan district and 23,360 in the district of Mysore. But the disease made its appearance in tracts separated from the operated area by miles of cultivated country. Dr. Butler and Mr. Barber carried out, in the Hosur-Marigudi plantation near Bilikere, several experiments to ascertain the character of the virus and the channel whereby it was communicated; but they were unable to discover them.

Protection from fire.

267. The area in which protection from fire was attempted in the year under report, was 1,823·1 square miles, against 1,700·7 square miles in 1902-03, shewing an increase of 122·4 square miles. The area actually protected was 1,653, against 1,579·4 square miles in the previous year; it being 90·6 per cent of the area endeavoured to be protected, and 78·9 per cent of the total area of the State Forests and Plantations. Failures in 1903-04 amounted to 170·1 square miles or 9·3 per cent of the protected area against 7·14 per cent in the previous year. Mysore came in for the largest share of failure, and presented very great difficulties in contending against fires: difficulties due in part to the remoteness of the forests from inhabited villages, and in part to the careless habits of a wandering class of Kurubars. The next district to fare badly was Chitaldrug, where about one-third of the protected area was affected. Kolar was the least injured, Kadur and Hassan being quite free. Instructions were issued to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the forest tribes in the cause of forest-protection.

268. The cost of fire protection was Rs. 10,508 against Rs. 11,509 or Rs. 5-12-2 per square mile against Rs. 6-12-3 in 1902-03. The average cost per acre of successfully protected area was 1·9 pies against 2·1 pies in 1902-03 and 2·4 pies in 1901-02.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.

269. With the exception of plantations and exploited coupes, all State Forests were thrown open for the grazing of horned cattle at the usual rates of fees. Grazing throughout the year was, as a special case, permitted in the forests of the Bangalore and Chitaldrug districts. The grass crops in Plantations were, as usual, leased out and fetched good prices.

270. The number of cattle allowed to graze was 1,33,902, against 1,17,370 in 1902-03, and the revenue realized, Rs. 49,605, against Rs. 41,595. Provision was made also for goat-browsing.

271. The total number of the animals impounded for trespass into State forests during the year was 7,564, against 13,710, shewing a decrease of 6,146; 4,824 were horned cattle, against 5,896; and 2,740 were sheep, goats, &c., against 7,814, in 1902-03. The amount of fines recovered was Rs. 1,919, against Rs. 2,360.

Improvement of forest growth; natural reproduction.

272. Rains, plentiful and seasonable, rendered the year extremely favourable to natural reproduction. The seeds of all the principal species, sandal, teak, honne (*pterocarpus marsupium*), beeti (*dalbergia latifolia*), kiralebogi (*hopea parviflora*), and jambe (*xylia dolabri formis*) germinated well. The reproduction of sandal was profuse in all the scrub and pole forests, and in village grazing-grounds and field hedges, under shelter of thorny and shrubby growth. The heavy leaf canopy of other trees very much affected teak-growth in the dense forests of Muthodi and Shanker. Honne and beeti, which are more shade-enduring, were met with in great abundance near the parent trees. In the maidan districts, tracts long immune from fire, contained a very good growth of young stock.

273. The area under regular plantation and cultural operations at the beginning of the year, was 23,002 acres or about 36 square miles. During the year, were added 4,000 acres or 6·2 square miles, of which 50 acres, situated in the Jaggar Valley, Kadur district, were planted with 31,548 teak seedlings. These seedlings were reported to have attained a height of from 4 to 12 feet. Ditto ; artificial reproduction.

274. Great progress was made in stocking the valuable casuarina-*cum*-sandal plantations with indigenous trees: namely, toppale (*accacia leucophlœa*), bage (*albizzia lebbek*), bilwara (*albizzia odoratissima*), nim (*melia indica*), honge (*pongamia glabra*) and a few other kinds: 57·75 per cent of the plants transplanted survived. Cultural operations were carried out by beat guards and other agency over an area of 2,840 acres. The total expenditure during the year under the head "Plantations" was Rs. 15,519 against Rs. 9,338 in 1902-03.

275. Overcrowded portions of the Kakankote teak plantations were thinned out by the removal of 3,022 suppressed poles. One hundred and seven teak poles were removed from the Sakrebyle plantation. Operations for the improvement of growing stock,—early thinning.

276. Among other operations for the improvement of the growing stock were the removal of loranthus, lantana and climbers, and the girdling of inferior trees interfering with the growth of valuable species. About 52,500 sandal and other trees were freed from climbers in the Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur districts ; and, in the high forests of the Heggaddevankote sub-division, climbers were cut down over an area of 2,500 acres.

277. Sixteen patches were cleared in the Kempahole forest of the Hassan district to promote the natural reproduction of cardamom. This resulted in a thick growth of seedlings. Twenty-six other patches were cleared during the year for the same purpose. Experiments.

278. The following table shows the out-turn of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce, removed during the year under report, by Government agency, by purchasers, and by free grantees:— Out-turn of forest produce.

		Cubic feet	Tons	Cart-loads	Horse-loads	Ass-loads	Head-loads	Number	Lots	Remarks
Timber	By Government	4,58,044	...	...	..	..	...	9,933	...	
	„ Purchasers	24,724	...	306	...	10	15	1,847	...	
	„ Free-grantees	1,998	...	107	...	...	...	370	...	
Fuel	By Government	13,600	897	620	...	...	..	...	40	
	„ Purchasers	6,98,235	5,295	55,141	342	128	13,452	4,740	...	
	„ Free-grantees	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	
Bamboos	By Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,01,542	...	
	„ Purchasers	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	* Number not stated.
	„ Free-grantees	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,778	...	Amount of fees collected was Rs. 35,391.
			Maunds.							
Minor forest produce	By Government	...	39,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	† Quantity not stated, its value was Rs. 1,04,412
	„ Purchasers	...	†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ Free-grantees	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	

279. There was an increase of 1,54,454 cubic feet in the quantity of timber cut in the forests, the quantity extracted in the Shimoga district being more than double of the last year's supply. The increased collection was due to the extension of timber operations made to supply the requirements of the Kolar Gold Fields, under a contract entered into with one of the chief timber merchants on the Gold Fields. The valuable evergreen forests of the Shimoga ghats were exploited for the first time during the year, and a large quantity of timber consisting of kiralebogi (*hopea parvi flora*) and of ebony, was felled under the selection system. The aim to substitute exploitation by purchasers for departmental operation was steadily kept in view. The departmental extraction of giant teak trees in the Mysore district was suspended, and Timber.

the work was entrusted to contractors. In the Shimoga district, a successful beginning was made to sell previously marked and registered trees to purchasers, and the right to cut jambe (*xylia dolabri formis*) trees and convert them into sleepers, was sold to a contractor.

Fuel. 280. The supplies of fuel to depôts were curtailed in order to encourage private enterprise; and, with this view, all the depôts, except two in the Bangalore district, were abolished.

Bamboos 281. The demand for bamboos from the Plague department was less during the year than in 1902-03.

Minor forest produce. 282. The departmental collection of minor forest products was abandoned in the districts of Kadur and Shimoga, and in all ranges but one in Hassan. The leases of tangadi bark fetched much higher prices in 1903-04 than in the previous year.

Sandalwood out-turn. 283. The quantity of rough or unworked sandalwood, brought to kotis during the year under report, was 2,967 tons and 7 cwts., against 2,967 tons and 2 cwts. in 1902-03. The bulk of the collection consisted of dead and fallen trees, their percentage to the total collection amounting to 86, against 77 in 1902-03. With the balance on hand at the beginning of the year (1,329 tons and 2 cwts. against 1,588 tons and 19 cwts.) the total quantity of rough wood was 4,296 tons and 9 cwts. During the year 3,174 tons and 16 cwts. were worked up, yielding 2,388 tons and 15 cwts. of superior wood and 486 tons and 17 cwts. of white chips, wastage and driage amounting to 299 tons and 4 cwts. or 9·4 per cent, against 9·1 per cent in 1902-03. The quantity of rough wood remaining at the close of the year was 1,121 tons and 13 cwts.

Assortment. 284. The largest quantity of good assorted wood was from the Shimoga district, being 783 tons and 7 cwts. Mysore was second, giving 761 tons and 14 cwts. Kadur came next with 534 tons and 9 cwts. Hassan produced 226 tons. Bangalore yielded 49 tons and 9 cwts., and Tumkur 31 tons and 1 cwt. The quota from Kolar was 5 tons and 2 cwts, and from Chitaldrug only 3 cwts.

The details of assortment were:—

	1903-04.				1902-03.			
Class billets ...	563	tons and	4	cwts against	604	tons and	17	cwts.
Other billets ...	819	do	19	do	724	do	11	do
Roots ...	432	do	15	do	443	do	14	do
Good chiltas ..	159	do	16	do	192	do	2	do
Mixed chiltas ...	415	do	11	do	386	do	8	do

Sale. 285. The smaller out-turn of class billets and roots and the greater out-turn of other billets and mixed *chiltas*, were due to the collection, during the year, of a larger quantity of dead and fallen trees. The quantity of sandalwood sold was 136 tons more than in 1902-03, but the average price realized was Rs. 449 per ton, against Rs. 471.

Financial results; demand. 286. The transactions of the year amounted to Rs. 15,99,469, which exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,17,619, as shown below:—

	1903-04	1902-03	Increase	Decrease
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. Departmental operations—				
(a) Timber	2,36,148 6 4	1,66,486 4 3	69,662 2 1	.....
(b) Firewood and charcoal	3,592 7 3	4,677 15 9	.....	1,085 8 6
(c) Bamboos	17,494 4 5	20,091 7 2	.....	2,597 2 9
(d) Sandalwood	10,22,962 14 8	10,07,859 15 6	15,102 15 2	.....
(e) Grass and other minor forest produce ...	26,580 3 8	23,039 7 4	3,540 12 4	.....
II. Removal of produce by purchasers—				
(a) Timber	22,038 15 5	16,717 5 5	5,321 10 0	.....
(b) Firewood and charcoal	60,141 2 0	57,958 12 1	2,182 5 11	.....
(c) Bamboos	35,390 8 4	43,409 13 4	.....	8,019 5 0
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	51,166 12 2	41,329 5 1	10,237 7 1	.....
(e) Other minor produce	1,03,017 12 9	70,236 15 2	32,780 13 7	.....
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood .	2,672 2 11	4,059 5 3	.....	1,387 2 4
V. (a) Fines and forfeitures ...	6,764 4 6	5,933 7 3	830 13 3	.....
(b) Refunds	295 4 1	73 14 9	221 5 4	.....
(c) Other sources	5,304 3 10	10,012 10 0	.....	4,708 6 2
(d) Elephant tusks	149 6 0	.....	149 6 0	.....
(e) Rent on toddy trees	5,450 5 1	10,063 12 1	.....	4,613 7 0
Total	15,81,469 1 5	14,81,850 6 5	1,17,618 11 0	

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287. The variations under the important heads of demand have been explained in the preceding paragraphs of this section of the Report.

Collections.

288. Inclusive of arrears uncollected at the beginning of the year under report, the total amount for collection was Rs. 16,45,899; of which, Rs. 15,90,761 was collected, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 55,138. The amount collected was in excess of the actuals for 1902-03 by Rs. 1,13,105.

Expenditure.

289. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5,18,121, of which Rs. 2,55,763 was under "Conservancy" and Rs. 2,62,358 under "Establishment." Compared with the figures for 1902-03, there was an increase of Rs. 43,741 under "Conservancy" and "Works," due mainly to the extension of timber operations, and to increased expenditure under "Roads," "Surveys" and "Plantations"; while, notwithstanding the re-organization of the District Forest Offices at an increased cost of Rs. 2,572, there was a decrease of Rs. 5,681 under "Establishment," owing mainly to savings under "Salary of Conservator," "Depot and temporary Establishment" and "Contingencies."

Surplus.

290. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 10,72,640, against Rs. 9,97,595 in 1902-03, showing an increase of Rs. 75,045.

Figures relating to sandalwood distinguished from other figures.

291. The receipts, charges and surplus are exhibited below, separately, in respect of sandalwood and of other forest products:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Ratio of charges to receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood ...	10,26,470	2,65,819	7,60,651	25·9
Other forest products ...	5,64,291	2,52,302	3,11,989	38·0
Total ...	15,90,761	5,18,121	10,72,640	32·5

In the charges relating to sandalwood, as shown above, are included proportionate charges on account of Roads, Buildings, Tools, Demarcation, Plantation, Establishment, &c., aggregating Rs. 2,11,616, in addition to the outlay of Rs. 54,203 incurred on extraction and preparation.

Industrial Exhibition of Madras, 1903.

292. At the Madras Industrial Exhibition, the Mysore Forest department was presented with a gold medal for the excellence of its timber exhibits and with a silver medal for fibres.

Elephant capture.

293. During the year four elephant calves were captured by the pit system in the Heggaddevankote sub-division; three died and one is living. The cost of the operation was Rs. 446.

Epidemic among elephants and other animals.

294. A peculiar glandular affection, somewhat resembling plague, but ascertained to be a distinct disease, broke out among wild and domestic animals; and caused the death of three valuable elephants of the Forest department. Investigations as to the nature of the malady and the means of preventing it were conducted by the Bacteriologist to the Government and the Veterinary Officer of the Imperial Service Lancers.

Game Regulation.

295. The number of shooting licenses issued during the year was 179, and the fee realized Rs. 1,185. One hundred and thirty-five persons were dealt with during the year for breaches of Game Rules, of whom 92 or 68·1 per cent were convicted.

X. Mining and Geological Survey (1903-04.)

Renewal of the Kolar leases.

296. The terms for the renewal of the Kolar Mining leases for a period of thirty years with effect from the 22nd March 1910, on which date the earliest of the leases expires, were settled, the rate of royalty being fixed at 5 per cent on the gross output and, in addition, at 2½ per cent on all dividends.

Revision of rules relating to mining leases.

297. Revised rules for the grant of mining leases and exploring and prospecting licenses in Mysore were issued during the year. The principal features of the new scheme are —

(1) encouragement of mining industry in its earliest stages by the abolition of all royalty, so long as the work is not profitable,

(2) levy of a tax of 5 per cent on the gross value of the product,

(3) in the case of the more successful mines, an additional tax of 5 per cent on any net profit in excess of £25,000 per annum,

(4) the area that can be taken up for prospecting is to be subject to limitation at the discretion of Government, and the fee to be paid by the licensee is to consist of a deposit of not less than Rs. 100 and of a rent of Rs. 50 per square mile, instead of a fixed fee of Rs. 500,

(5) reduction of the length of the mining block from end to end in any direction from two miles to one,

(6) grant of six months' time instead of one month to the prospecting licensee to start operations,

(7) substitution of a uniform rate of one rupee per acre on account of the land revenue assessment on mining blocks, in the place of the assessment fixed by the Settlement department.

Rules under the Mysore Mines Regulation.

298. Rules were issued for the guidance of engine-men and boiler-attendants and for the safety and discipline of coolies working underground in mines.

Examination of blasters and mestris.

299. The examination of candidates for certificates as blasters and mestris was continued during the year under report, and a scale of fees for the examination of blasters, mestris, landers and engine-drivers was prescribed during the latter part of the year. In 1903-04, 280 persons passed the examination and obtained certificates as blasters, and 1591 obtained certificates as mestris. The issue of certificates to landers and engine-drivers was not started.

Appointment of a full-time Inspector of Mines.

300. The work in connection with the inspection of mines and with the investigation of accidents having rapidly increased year after year, a full time Inspector of Mines was appointed from the 14th September 1903 with head-quarters at Ooregum. A Mining Attendant to the Inspector of Mines was also appointed, with effect from the same date.

Number of mines.

301. There were 14 gold mining companies at work during the year against 15 in the previous year; and of the former, 5 paid dividends, 3 produced gold but paid no dividends, and 6 were non-producers. The company which ceased to work in 1903, was the Mysore-Nagar Gold Mining Co. (Limited). The Champion Reef Mine, which was extended during the year by the purchase of 145 acres from a neighbouring mine, continued to be the most flourishing mine on the Field; and next came the Mysore Mine, in certain sections of which better quality of ore was met with than in previous years.

Gold production.

302. The total quantity of bar gold produced in 1903 was 598,706 oz. against 533,492 oz. in 1902. The total value of gold produced amounted to £ 2,284,072, showing an increase of £ 319,563 or 16·27 per cent as against 2·15 in 1902. The total dividends paid during the year amounted to 73·44 per cent of the paid-up capital of the companies paying dividends, or to 30·80 per cent of the paid-up capital of all the working companies; the corresponding figures for 1902 being 62·94 per cent and 33·05 per cent.

Royalty.

303. The royalty due to Government in 1903 was £113,139 against £97,365 in the previous year.

Cost of working.

304. The amount of work accomplished during 1903-04 was largely in excess of that of the previous year. Contrast with the figures of the preceding five years shewed that there had been in the cost of working a steady diminution, which very materially helped to neutralize the falling-off in the value of ore.

Supply of electric power.

305. The plant erected for the supply of electric power to the mines, worked most satisfactorily throughout the year. The total income from this source for the year was £81,330, and the net income, *minus* £13,230 (working expenses), was £68,100. The care of the motors and the up-keep of the power lines were taken over by the Kolar Gold Fields Electricity department during the year.

The second installation at the Cauvery Falls for an additional supply of 2,000 H. P. of electric energy for the Gold Fields, progressed rapidly. The outlay on this work in 1903-04 was Rs. 6,44,968; the additional buildings required were ready and nearly all the plant was brought to site.

306. The Gold Fields water-supply project, which was commenced during the previous year on an estimate of 11 lakhs, was practically completed; and, but for the breaching of the Betmangala tank, the water service to the Gold Fields could have been given during the year under report. Water-supply.

307. The total number of persons employed in the mining industry during the calendar year 1903 was 27,355 against 26,268 in 1902. Number employed.

308. The total number of accidents in 1903 was 212, exclusive of 46 regarded as slight or non-mining, and was at the rate of 7·75 per 1,000 men employed. Of these accidents, 19 or 8·9 per cent were due to negligence, 30 or 14·1 per cent to recklessness, and 163 or 76·9 per cent to unavoidable causes. Fifty-seven of the accidents were fatal and resulted in the death of 69 persons; which gives a mortality of 2·5 for every 1,000 persons employed. Rules were, as noted above, issued during the year, to provide for the safety and discipline of underground coolies. Accidents.

309. The number of prosecutions instituted in 1903 for breach of the provisions of the Mining Regulations and Rules, was 24, leading to the conviction of 18 persons, against 34 cases in 1902, in which 43 persons were convicted. As regards theft of mining materials, there were 285 cases involving 403 persons, of whom 288 were convicted; the corresponding figures for 1902 were 404 cases, in which 577 persons were concerned and 449 persons convicted. The value of stolen property recovered in 1903, was Rs. 10,641 against Rs. 5,535 in 1902. Prosecutions.

310. The tracts surveyed by the Survey Officers of the department were in the districts of Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Shimoga, Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore. The survey work in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts resulted in the discovery and mapping of an entirely new belt of schists extending along the eastern side of the Chitaldrug belt for a distance of 60 miles with a maximum width of 8 miles. The schists of the new belt were distinct from those of the Chitaldrug belt and bore considerable resemblance to those of the Kolar belt. The survey work in the Shimoga district covered about 570 square miles and showed that the schists lying between Shimoga and the Western Ghats were less continuous than they were previously supposed to be, and that they occurred in bands or runs with granite between. In all these schist-bands, ferruginous layers were conspicuous, occurring sometimes as ferruginous quartz rocks, sometimes as iron ores which were frequently manganiferous. Several promising out-crops of manganese ores were located in the jungles on the Shankaragudda range south of Ayanur, in addition to the discovery of such deposits near Kumsi. Geological survey.

The examination of the asbestos deposit, discovered at the close of the previous year near Bangalore, revealed further traces of it in the surrounding neighbourhood. The country between Kolar and Mulbagal, and the Biligirirangan hills in the Chamrajnagar taluk were, besides, examined.

311. Sixty assays and analyses were made for the department in the Chemical Laboratory, and numerous examinations of minerals, of ores and of rocks were made for the public in the Geological Laboratory. Some of the type-rocks in the existing collections were also examined. Laboratory.

312. A collection of ores, of minerals and of stones was exhibited at the Madras Industrial Exhibition of 1903, and the Exhibition Committee awarded a gold medal to this department. Exhibition.

313. The total number of inspections by district officers of the premises licensed for the storage of explosives in 1903, was 210 against 97 in 1902. These inspections were confined to 76 of the 118 premises licensed. Besides the above, a number of premises in the Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts were inspected by one of the Assistant Geologists, and most of the large magazines for the storage of high explosives were inspected by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. Some older magazines were modified and some re-built. Inspection of explosives.

XI. Public Works (1903-04).

Grant and outlay.

314. The final grant for the year under all heads aggregated Rs. 49,62,687; against which an outlay of Rs. 49,19,954 was incurred, after deducting a suspense credit of Rs. 1,07,376 under the Provincial Fund. There was thus on the budget grant a net lapse of Rs. 42,733, which is ·09 per cent of the final grant. Under the Provincial and Palace Funds, the expenditure slightly exceeded the grants allotted, while there were lapses under other heads of the budget.

315. In addition to the above-mentioned outlay, Rs. 1,87,233 was incurred from Contributions; and Rs. 4,89,238 on the Cauvery Power Scheme, from money given out of the Civil budget, exclusive of Rs. 3,67,603 paid in England by Messrs. Coutts and Co. The total expenditure by the department during the year thus amounted to Rs. 55,96,425 against Rs. 45,67,243 of the previous year. This large increase over the previous year's outlay was chiefly due to expenditure on (1) the restoration of breached tanks in the Kolar district, (2) the Kolar Gold Fields water-supply project and (3) the additions and improvements to the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund; and to the adjustment of arrears on account of the maintenance charges of the Chamarajendra water works.

316. The outlay during the year from the State and other Funds, inclusive of charges on establishment, tools and plant, was as follows:—

			Rs.	Rs.
1. State Funds ...	Irrigation Works, original ...		10,39,702	
	Civil Works, *i.e.*, buildings, communications and miscellaneous public improvements, original and repairs ...		30,25,641	
	Military Works, original and repairs ..		21,375	
				40,86,718
2. Local Funds General...	Communications, original and repairs ..		99,519	
				99,519
3. District Funds ..	Civil Works, *i.e.*, buildings, communications and miscellaneous public improvements, original and repairs ...		4,08,619	
				4,08,619
4. Municipal Funds ...	Do do ..		8,924	8,924
5. Irrigation Cess Fund...	Irrigation Works repairs, ..		2,43,354	
				2,43,354
6. Palace Fund ...	Irrigation Works original, ..		2,725	
	Civil Works, *i.e.*, buildings, and miscellaneous public improvements ...		1,77,471	
				1,80,196
7. Contributions ...	Irrigation Works, original and repairs ...		46,213	
	Civil Works, *i.e.*, buildings and miscellaneous public improvements ...		1,33,536	
	Military Works ..		7,484	
				1,87,233
8. Grant for the Cauvery Power Scheme.	Capital account (2nd installation) ...		6,43,076	
	Revenue account *i.e.*, maintenance charges of the 1st installation ...		2,13,765	
				8,56,841
				60,71,404
	Deduct suspense balance of Rs. 1,07,376 credited to the State Fund during the year and payments made in England on account of the Cauvery Power Scheme, Rs. 3,67,603.			4,74,979
				55,96,425

Irrigation Works.

317. During the year under report, was spent on Irrigation Works, Original, Rs. 10,55,102, of which, Rs. 6,08,746 was incurred on works, ordinary, and Rs. 4,30,956 on works, extraordinary, from the Provincial Fund; Rs. 2,725, from the Palace Fund; and Rs. 12,675, from Contributions. On Repairs was expended Rs. 2,70,892, of which, Rs. 2,43,354 was laid out from the Irrigation Cess Fund and Rs. 33,538 from Contributions. There was thus on Irrigation Works, Original

and on Repairs, a total expenditure of Rs. 13,31,994, against Rs. 10,31,022, inclusive of the cost of establishment, tools and plant in 1902-03. The abnormal rainfall in October and November 1903 damaged 175 irrigation works; most of which were in the Kolar district, among them being the important chain of tanks known as the Ramasagara series. A special grant of Rs. 3,00,000 was made during the year for the restoration of those tanks.

318. Nine Major tanks of the Ramasagara series, exclusive of the Betamangala tank, which comes under the head—miscellaneous public improvements—and four other Major tanks in the Kolar district, were taken in hand, and a sum of Rs. 1,36,988 was spent on their restoration out of the estimated amount of Rs. 3,38,703. Considerable progress was made during the year in the restoration of the Holali, Singepalli, Somambudy, Chillapalli, Nagavara, Narsapur, Dodholali and Chandandur tanks in the Kolar district. The improvement of the irrigation channel of the Ramasagara tank was completed.

319. Satisfactory progress was made in similar works in the other districts. Among those works were the Madhare tank, Bangalore Division; the Dodagrahara tank, Tumkur Division; and the Tiglanahalli tank, French Rocks Division. The works nearly completed were :—Huskur tank in the Bangalore Division, Kyathaganakere tank in the Tumkur Division, Krishnaraj Anekat and Hulhalli Channel in the Mysore Division, Kittur Anekat and channel in the Hassan Division, Amble Anekat and channel in the Kadur Division, and the aqueduct across Chikkadevarayasagar channel, in the French Rocks Division.

320. Of the extraordinary irrigation works under progress, the Mavathur tank in the Tumkur Division was almost completed. Considerable progress was made in the construction of the Ranikere, Kalhalli and Chikkamadure new tanks in the Chitaldrug district; in the reconstruction of the Chikkadevarayasagar Anekat in the French Rocks Division; and in the works connected with the Marikanave project. The estimate for this project was revised and sanctioned for Rs. 44,67,211, including the cost of the two irrigation channels and head works. Nearly 714,000 cubic feet of masonry were constructed during the year, and the dam was raised from R. L. 86·75 to R. L. 109·40 or by 22·65 feet. Half the length of the subsidiary anekat below the dam was raised 6 feet above the river bed, and about 164,000 cubic yards of excavation were carried out on the first 17 miles of the left channel and on the first 2 miles of the right channel. At the end of June 1904, 19,833 units of water were stored in the reservoir.

321. On Minor original works of irrigation was spent during the year Rs. 42,597; of which, Rs. 36,234 was incurred on tanks, and Rs. 6,363, on channels. The outlay on the repairs and maintenance of existing irrigation works during the year, was Rs. 243,354; Rs. 72,244 having been spent on the maintenance of river-fed channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, and Rs. 1,33,988 on the maintenance of irrigation works, including the restoration of Minor tanks under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme at a cost to the State of Rs. 26,693. The damage caused by the heavy rains of October and November 1903, was attended to as far as possible, and the repair of the Timmanayakanahalli Agrahara tank in the Sidlaghatta taluk was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,435. The total length of river-fed channels maintained during the year was 968 miles, as in the previous year, irrigating 107,435 acres of wet and garden lands, from which was realized a revenue of Rs. 6,56,328 against Rs. 6,63,354 in 1902-03.

Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme.

322. Under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, raiyats are required to do earth work to the bunds of all Minor tanks yielding a revenue of Rs. 300 and less, Government doing only masonry and stone work. Six hundred and ninety-nine tanks, against 732 in 1902-03, were dealt with during the year. The value of earth work done by raiyats was estimated at Rs. 41,555 against Rs. 46,962 in 1902-03. For the Government share of the work, the amount placed at the disposal of Deputy Commissioners was Rs. 38,550, against Rs. 29,106 in 1902-03; of which, Rs. 26,693, against Rs. 17,117, was spent, and Rs. 11,857 was allowed to lapse. The cost of the special establishment in connection with this Scheme amounted to Rs. 31,843, or Rs. 5,150 more than the Government outlay on the works. Revised rules were passed in December 1904 for the better working of the Scheme.

Protective irrigation works.

323. Of the 49 protective irrigation works, selected for investigation, projects for eleven, estimated to cost 49 lakhs of rupees, were sanctioned in 1902-03; and 8 projects were after examination abandoned as being unremunerative or impracti-

cable. During the year under report, 9 more projects, estimated to cost about 9 lakhs of rupees, were sanctioned, 21 projects remaining for final disposal.

Serial maps and tank registers.

324. The necessity for serial maps and tank registers had long been felt, but no systematic efforts had been made to prepare them. Their preparation in the rough in respect of all tanks in the Arkavati and South Pennar basins was practically completed during the year. In the North Pennar basin preliminary registers for tanks in the Nelamangala taluk were completed. In the Shimsha basin, most of the tanks had been inspected and the collection of information as to their capacities, atchkat, revenue and other particulars was in progress.

Civil works; Buildings.

325. On Buildings, Original, was spent during the year Rs. 10,15,439; of which Rs. 2,13,479 was incurred on buildings ordinary, and Rs. 4,36,548 on buildings extraordinary, from the Provincial Fund; Rs. 2,122, from the District Funds; Rs. 1,48,137, from the Palace Fund; Rs. 749, from the Municipal Fund; and Rs. 2,14,404, from Contributions. The expenditure on Repairs was, in all, Rs. 1,16,558; of which, Rs. 95,859 was on ordinary repairs from the Provincial Fund; Rs. 1,081, from the District Funds; Rs. 10,879, from the Palace Fund; Rs. 1,103, from the Municipal Fund; and Rs. 7,636, from Contributions. The total outlay on Civil Buildings and Repairs thus amounted to Rs. 11,31,997.

326. The most important buildings completed during the year were:—The Durbar Hall and the East and West renewals of the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund; the Polo Ground at Mysore for His Highness the Maharaja; quarters for the Lady Doctor, Steward, Assistant Surgeon, and Hospital Assistants in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore; Superintendent's quarters and Students' hostel, attached to the Central College, at Bangalore; additions to the taluk cutcherry at Hosdurga; and the new treacle tank and wash room at the Government Distillery, Bangalore.

327. Satisfactory progress was made in respect of the following works:—(1) The Palace at Mysore, in which the Ambavilas Durbar Hall was completed and the ceiling and decorations to the interior were commenced; (2) mansions at Mysore for the First and Second Maharajakumaris; (3) the office of the Inspector of Mines, quarters for officials, and an hospital on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Civil works; Communications.

328. On Communications, Original, was spent during the year Rs. 2,36,497; of which, Rs. 55,150 was expended on communications, ordinary, and Rs. 2,342 on communications, extraordinary, from the Provincial Fund; Rs. 98,738, from the Local Funds General; and Rs. 80,267, from the District Funds. The total outlay on Repairs amounted to Rs. 7,71,057; of which, Rs. 4,46,201 was contributed from the Provincial Fund; Rs. 781, from Local Funds General; Rs. 3,23,954, from the District Funds; and Rs. 121, from the Municipal Fund. The aggregate expenditure in 1903-04 under this head was Rs. 10,07,554.

329. The following works were practically completed during the year:—(1) the widening of the Ooregum Gold Fields Railway feeder; (2) the Balaghat-Marikuppam new loop-road; (3) the construction of bridges in the Hiriyur-Marikanave road, and on the Anantapur-Tirthahalli road; and the construction of a musafirkhana on the Himawad Gopalaswami hill, Gundlupet taluk.

330. Considerable progress was made in the following works:—the opening out of the remaining sections of the Hanbal-Devarunda and the Saklespur-Gonibid roads; the improvement of the Bisleghat on the Sukravarasante-Subramanya road; the bridges over the Lokapavani river at Honakere on the French Rocks Station-Nelligere road; the bridges over the Amblekehalla stream on the Tarikere-Mangalore road; the bridge over the Hemavati at Arigur on the Anemahal-Mudgere road; and the reconstruction of the damaged bridge across the Palar river on the Kolar-Venkatagirikote road.

331. The total length of the roads maintained during the year was 1,927 miles (Provincial), and 3,502 miles (District Funds): total 5,429 miles.

Civil works; Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

332. In 1903-04 the total cost of Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Original, was Rs. 13,56,194; of which, Rs. 1,38,475 was spent on improvements ordinary, and Rs. 11,87,781 on improvements extraordinary, from the Provincial Fund; Rs. 1,195, from the District Funds; Rs. 18,455, from the Palace Fund; Rs. 4,780, from the Municipal Fund; and Rs. 5,508, from Contributions. The aggregate amount

expended on repairs was Rs. 4,51,977; of which, Rs. 4,49,806 was incurred on repairs ordinary from the Provincial Fund (Rs. 3,44,526 thereof being arrears of maintenance charges of the Chamarajendra water works up to the end of 1902-03, which was transferred from the suspense account to the Provincial Fund); and Rs. 2,171, from the Municipal Fund. The entire outlay under this head was Rs. 18,08,171.

333. Of the outlay from the Provincial Fund on Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Rs. 47,882 was incurred on improvements to towns; Rs. 10,32,162, on water supply; and Rs. 13,076, on sewage and drainage.

334. The Improvement Works connected with water supply carried out during the year were:—

(1) Kolar Gold Fields water-supply project. All the works connected with this project were practically completed; and the engines and pumps, the pipe lines and the filters were partially tested. The bund of the Betamangala tank having breached in 4 places in November 1903, its restoration was begun in the following month and pushed on vigorously. Earth and stone work to the whole of the bund was raised over the weir level, during the year, and the extension of the left waste-weir was nearly completed.

(2) Chamarajendra water works. The Chamarajendra reservoir also sustained serious damage from the floods of November 1903, the left weir having been bodily washed away. The reconstruction of the weir and other protective works, considered necessary for the future safety of the tank, were carried out expeditiously and satisfactorily. The work of connecting the rising mains of the Civil and Military Station and of the Bangalore City water-supply by a cross main, was almost completed.

(3) Vanivilas water works. New turbines purchased for these works were fitted up and the old ones repaired.

(4) Kolar town water-supply. The tank breached in November 1903. During the year, breach-filling and the construction of a new weir were in progress.

335. Other important works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements under progress during the year were:—the widening of the main drain in the Bangalore city, and the drainage of the Malleswaram extension, Bangalore, and of the Sringeri town; the improvement of the old Taragupete, Bangalore, and of the town of Davangere; the widening, etc., of the streets, and lanes in the Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions; erecting iron railings in the Curzon Park, Mysore; and the construction of a chattram at Seringapatam and of the Chamarajendra Memorial Brindavanam temple at Calcutta.

Military Works.

336. The sum spent, during the year under report, on Military works original, was Rs. 24,486; of which, Rs. 6,294 was incurred on works ordinary, and Rs. 10,708 on works extraordinary, from the Provincial Fund; and Rs. 7,484 from Contributions. The expenditure on Repairs was Rs. 4,373. The total outlay under this head was Rs. 28,859.

337. The more important works in progress during the year were:—constructing quarters for the Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops at Bangalore; and the construction of stables for the Local Service Regiment at Mysore.

Cauvery Power Scheme 2nd Installation.

338. The 2nd installation for an additional 2,000 H. P. of Electric Energy estimated to cost Rs. 13,10,385, progressed rapidly. The additional buildings required were completed and nearly all the plant was at site. The total outlay on this accounts up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7,57,336.

339. A project for supplying electric light and power for lighting the Bangalore city, as well as the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and for industrial purposes, was sanctioned by Government for Rs. 6,00,000. The work was started at the close of the year, and survey of the transmission line and jungle clearing on it were completed. The buildings required for this purpose in Bangalore were under construction.

Establishment.

340. The total expenditure on Establishment amounted to Rs. 7,84,902, against Rs. 7,99,876 in 1902-03: Rs. 1,40,250 was incurred under "Direction" Rs. 6,12,236 under "Construction;" and Rs. 32,415 under "Accounts." The percentage of the cost of Establishment to the total outlay on works, was 16·1, against 32·3 in 1902-03: namely, under the Provincial Fund 19·8 per cent, against 37·5 per cent; under the Local Funds General, 17·1 per cent, against 17·5 per cent; under the District Funds, 17·5 per cent, against 17·5 per cent; under the Municipal Fund, 6·2 per cent; under the Irrigation Cess Fund, 17·5 per cent, against 17·5 per cent; and under Contributions, 2·0 per cent. The outlay on works during the year under report was more than the amount spent in 1902-03; while the Establishment charges were less than in 1902-03 by Rs. 14,974. Several works were exempt from the Establishment charges, while the outlay on those works was included in the amount on which the percentage in respect of Establishment was calculated: *e.g.* construction and repair of the Dispensary buildings, repair of the Madhare tank bund, fitting up of new turbines for the Vanivilasa water works, irrigation works carried out from raiyats' contributions, works connected with the Maharajakumaris' mansions, and the Palace Fund works. No percentage was levied on account of "Direction and Accounts" in connection with the Establishment employed on the Cauvery Power Scheme.

Tools and Plant.

341. The expenditure under Tools and plant amounted to Rs. 44,598. Of this outlay, Rs. 41,291 was debited to the Provincial Fund, Rs. 415 to the Local Funds General, Rs. 1,720 to the District Funds, Rs. 15 to the Municipal Fund, Rs. 1,031 to the Irrigation Cess Fund, and Rs. 126 to Contributions. Tools were purchased to increase the famine reserve, at an outlay of Rs. 10,033. Two steam road-rollers were purchased at a cost of Rs. 18,402.

XII. Railways (1903-04).

Lines open.

342. The open lines of Railway, owned by the State, were:—

(*a*)	Broad gauge worked by the Madras Railway Company ...	9·80	miles.
(*b*)	Metre gauge worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company	401·29	,,
	Total ...	411·09	,,

New projects.

343. A preliminary report with an abstract estimate was received from the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company in respect of the proposed light railway from Bangalore to Chikballapur and was under the consideration of the Government. No new lines were opened for traffic, nor was any under survey or construction.

Unexpended balance of the English Loan.

344. The unexpended balance of the English Loan remaining with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company at the end of 1903-04 was Rs. 1,13,626, against Rs. 1,83,223 at the close of 1902-03.

Receipts.

345. The total net receipts from the passenger, merchandise, and miscellaneous traffic over the several lines of Railway owned by the State, amounted to Rs. 7,01,140 against Rs. 7,86,969 in 1902-03.

Net earnings.

346. The percentages of net earnings to capital outlay were as follows:—

	1903-04.		1902-03.
Mysore-Harihar line	3·74	against	3·64
Mysore-Nanjangud line	2·21	do	1·79
Bangalore-Hindupur line	4·88	do	3·50
Birur-Shimoga line	1·10	do	0·95
Kolar Gold Fields line	6·96	do	6·73

The Kolar Gold Fields and the Bangalore-Hindupur line were thus the only two that showed a surplus after deducting the interest on capital outlay at 4 per cent.

Expenditure.

347. The expenditure incurred by the State on the open lines, amounted to Rs. 57,089, while the guaranteed interest payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line, was Rs. 7,11,701. The total expenditure during the year was, thus, Rs. 7,68,790.

Accidents.

348. The accidents on the Kolar Gold Fields Railway were, during the year, 16; of which, 9 were accidents to persons; 2, cattle accidents; 2, accidents of trains

going in wrong directions through points; and 1 was a collision between trains, 1 a collision between a lorry and a train, and 1 derailment. None of these was specifically reported as serious. On the lines worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, 3 were specifically reported as serious accidents, of which 1 was a collision, 1 flood and 1 a slip.

349. The men employed on the State lines were 143 Europeans and Eurasians and 2,675 Indians. Staff.

XIII. Post Office (1903-04).

350. Postal arrangements in the State are under the control of the Imperial Postal department of the Government of India. Postal arrangements.

351. There were in the State 408 Post offices inclusive of those in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore:—8 head offices, 88 sub-offices and 312 branch offices. All the head offices (one at the head-quarters of each district) and 39 of the sub-offices were combined post and telegraph offices. Number of post offices.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance.

Cash balance.

352. The cash balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 81,93,865 against Rs. 47,91,967 at the commencement of 1902-03.

Demand.

353. There was an outstanding arrear of Rs. 12,67,964, against Rs. 12,98,732 in 1902-03. The demand for the year, excluding debt heads receipts was Rs. 207,60,256, against Rs. 203,96,594. The total demand under service heads, thus amounted to Rs. 220,28,220, against Rs. 216,95,326. Rs. 41,008 was remitted during the year, against Rs. 38,566 in 1902-03. The balance of demand under service heads amounted to Rs. 219,87,212, against Rs. 216,56,760.

Collection.

354. The amount collected during the year was :—under service heads, Rs. 2,06,53,183, under debt heads Rs. 60,57,751 : total Rs. 267,10,934, against Rs. 2,00,30,156 under service heads and Rs. 91,98,790 under debt heads, making a total of Rs. 292,28,946 in 1902-03. Including the opening balance of Rs. 81,93,865 the total under collection was Rs. 349,04,799.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

355. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 13,34,029 against Rs. 12,67,964 in the previous year.

Variations under receipts.

356. Particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several heads of revenue are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increase or decrease in the receipts under the principal heads of revenue is hereunder explained :—

Land Revenue—decrease, Rs. 2,29,872, due to the larger collection of arrears in 1902-03.

Mining Royalty and leases—increase, Rs. 3,01,705, due mostly to the realization of arrears and partly to the larger collection of gold.

Forest—increase, Rs. 81,645, due to the larger sales of timber and sandal wood.

Excise Revenue—increase, Rs. 72,674, due to the larger consumption of arrack and the consequent increase under still-head duty on arrack of 20° U. P.

Stamp Revenue—increase, Rs. 20,839, the improvement took place in the receipts under duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.

Other miscellaneous receipts—decrease, Rs. 5,975, due to the shortage of jail labour.

Mohatarfa in rural tracts—increase, Rs. 53,335, due mainly to a change of classification by which the mohatarfa collections within Municipal areas on oil-mills and carts are now credited under this head, instead of to the Municipalities concerned.

Customs on supari—decrease, Rs. 47,571, due to the large realizations of duty in the previous year on the sale of old stock of supari and to the poor crop in 1903-04.

Police receipts—increase, Rs. 35,706, due chiefly to the payment, by the Gold Mining Companies, of arrears of contribution for the Kolar Gold Fields Detective Police and also to the refund of $\frac{7}{10}$ths share of the watch and ward of the Railway Police by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Educational receipts—increase, Rs. 2,823, due chiefly to the levy of increased rates of school fees.

Medical receipts—increase, Rs. 30,714, due to the credit, to this head, of the contribution from the Municipal and District Funds on account of the Dispensary charges under the new arrangement sanctioned in the Local Fund Boards Regulation, 1902, and, due also to the increased sale of medicines and vaccination lymph, as well as to the increased cost of maintenance of the Civil and Military Station lunatics and lepers.

Registration receipts—increase, Rs. 4,712, due to the larger number of documents presented for registration.

Army receipts—increase, Rs. 24,209, due chiefly to the large sales of cast horses and foals.

Other departmental receipts—decrease, Rs. 3,499, due to the diminished realizations under sale of Amrut Mahal bulls.

Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—Interest on investments—increase, Rs. 38,992, due to the settlement, made in 1903-04, of the terms as regards payment of interest on the balance with the Bank of Madras, Bangalore.

Interest on Government Securities—decrease, Rs. 37,522, due to the reduction in the amount of the Government of India Securities to the extent of Rs. 21,69,700 sold in the previous year for the repayment of the Mysore Railway Debentures and also for resource purposes.

Interest on loans—decrease, Rs. 9,514, due to the non-recovery of the greater part of interest due in the year.

Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles including Public Works—increase, Rs. 5,564, due to the sale of tools issued to contractors in connection with the restoration of tanks in the Kolar district.

Miscellaneous refunds—decrease, Rs. 1,00,230; the large receipts in 1902-03 under this head were nominal, due to the amount spent on the Bangalore City improvements, originally charged to the General Revenues, having been subsequently ordered to be treated as a loan to the Bangalore City Municipality and to the adjustment made in consequence.

Other miscellaneous receipts—increase, Rs. 87,155; the increased receipts of the year under report, as compared with those of the previous year, were also nominal, being mostly adjustment entries on account of refunds of the Delhi charges, adjustment of old differences under plague charges and under lapsed deposits.

Commercial services (net); Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme—increase, Rs. 3,06,861, due to the credit, during the year, of the receipts for 12 months against the credit of only 9 months' receipts in the previous year.

Debt heads—decrease, Rs. 31,41,039. There were large decreases under sale proceeds of investment, Savings Bank deposits, State Life Insurance Fund, Miscellaneous deposits and loans recovered; decreases counterbalanced to some extent by increases under Revenue and Judicial deposits, by advances recovered and by other items including remittances, etc. There was during the year no sale of the Government of India Securities, while in 1902-03 these were sold to the extent of Rs. 21,89,600. The fall in the Savings Bank deposits (net) was due to the decrease of Rs. 3,94,346 in the amount deposited coupled with the increase of Rs. 4,90,206 in the amount withdrawn. The decrease under State Life Insurance Fund (net) was due to the payment of large bonuses and surrender values; and, under Miscellaneous deposits, to the adjustment of the expenditure on the annual maintenance of the Chamarajendra water works payable by the Bangalore City Municipality. The increase under advances recovered was owing to the adjustment of loans due by the Municipalities of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities.

Expenditure.

357. The expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 211,02,897, against the budget estimate of Rs. 207,65,000, during the year, and the actual expenditure of Rs. 196,26,277 in 1902-03. The expenditure thus exceeded (*a*) the budget estimate by Rs. 3,37,897, (*b*) the actual expenditure of 1902-03 by Rs. 14,76,620, and (*c*) the collection during the year by Rs. 4,49,714. The expenditure under debt heads amounted, during the year, to Rs. 46,14,917, against Rs. 62,00,771 in 1902-03. The total expenditure under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 257,17,814, against Rs. 258,27,048. It was less than the total of receipts under both service and debt heads during the year by Rs. 9,93,120.

Variations under expenditure.

358. Particulars under the several heads of expenditure are set out in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increase or decrease under the principal heads of expenditure, in comparison with the actuals of 1902-03, is accounted for below.

Refunds—increase, Rs. 1,41,052, due mainly to the refund of the Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue having been for the first time charged to this head instead of to the service head, Land Revenue, as was the case previously.

Administration, Civil List—increase, Rs. 2,00,000 due to the Civil List having been increased in the course of the year from 14 to 16 lakhs.

General Administration—decrease, Rs. 24,695, due chiefly to the savings, under the General and Revenue Secretariat, in grants for establishment charges, for travelling allowances and for contingencies, and, under Tutor and Governor, to this appointment having been in abeyance.

District Administration—decrease, Rs. 1,48,847, due mainly to the change of classification referred to under refunds.

Forests—increase, Rs. 41,908, due to the increased expenditure under Conservancy and Works consequent on the large timber operations undertaken to meet the demand on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Police—decrease, Rs. 35,384, due to the diminished expenditure under travelling allowance and also to the Police buildings on the Kolar Gold Fields, undertaken in the previous years, having been completed.

Stationery and Press charges—increase, Rs. 20,255, due to the special grant made for the purchase of new materials and type for the Government Press.

Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges – decrease, Rs. 3,77,105, due to the inclusion in 1902-03 of the charges connected with the marriages in the Ruling Family and with His Highness' Installation.

Army decrease, Rs. 1,03,303, due to the transfer of the grants for the buildings connected with the Imperial Service Transport Corps to the Public Works budget.

Scientific and other departments—decrease, Rs. 15,313, due chiefly to the work connected with the Census having been very nearly completed and the services of most of the temporary hands having in consequence been dispensed with.

Public Instruction—increase, Rs. 38,939, due chiefly to the progressive salaries and promotions of the teaching staff and to the transfer, from the Village School Fund to the General Revenues, of the establishment charges and scholarships connected with the Normal schools.

Medical charges –increase, Rs. 72,351, due chiefly to the debit of charges on account of the Local Fund dispensaries to this head by a *per contra* credit under "Contributions" on the receipt side; to the adjustment during the year of old bills on account of purchase of European medicines; and to the transfer of Medical scholarships from the District Funds to the General Revenues.

Commercial services; Railways, Revenue account, (net)—decrease, Rs. 80,231. There was an increase of about Rs. 62,000 over the actual expenditure in 1902-03, caused by the large outlay found necessary in connection with the Revenue account. This was counterbalanced by an increase of about Rs. 1,43,000 in the Railway receipts, due to better traffic on all the lines and especially on the Mysore-Harihar and Kolar Gold Fields lines.

Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme (net)—increase, Rs. 1,89,528, due to the charges incurred in connection with the second installation.

Public Works—increase, Rs. 13,06,159, due chiefly to greater expenditure incurred on the Kolar Gold Fields water-supply project; to the large outlay found necessary in connection with the restoration of tanks and roads damaged by the heavy rains of the year; to the transfer, to the Public Works expenditure, of the arrears of maintenance charges of the Chamarajendra water works payable by the Bangalore City Municipality; and to the cost of works and repairs, executed by the Public Works Department for other departments, having been recorded as Public Works expenditure.

Pensions—increase, Rs. 53,854. This is a growing item, as pension charges tend to increase from year to year.

Miscellaneous; payment of interest—decrease, Rs. 81,282, due mostly to the repayment, in the previous year, of nearly the whole of the Railway Debenture Loan.

Agricultural charges—decrease, Rs. 11,996, due mainly to the smaller expenditure under irrigation wells and to the abolition of the office of Inspector of Agricultural Banks.

Miscellaneous—increase, Rs. 7,77,950, due chiefly :—(1) to the large increase under "charities and donations", in consequence of the loans to the Municipalities of Mysore and Bangalore having been written off the General Revenues by debit to this head ; of the grant for the Mysore City Improvement Fund having been transferred during the year from the Public Works to the Civil Budget ; and of donations sanctioned to the South Indian Coffee Planters' Association and to the Sir K. Seshadri Iyer Memorial Fund ; (2) to the increase under plague charges, consequent on the continued prevalence of plague ; (3) to the adjustment of the cost of the improvements of the Bangalore City, originally treated as a loan to the city Municipality, but subsequently charged to the General Revenues.

Debt heads, loans given—decrease, Rs. 10,53,886, due mainly to the transactions in 1902-03 connected with temporary loans obtained from the Madras Bank.

359. The cash balance at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 91,86,985. Of this amount, Rs. 29,03,891 were in the State treasuries ; Rs. 61,41,074 in the Madras Bank ; Rs. 52,020 with Messrs. Coutts and Co., London. Cash balance.

360. The value of the Government of India Securities held at the close of the year under report was Rs. 42,87,700 : the same as at the close of the previous year. Invested surplus.

361. The main items of indebtedness were :— Indebtedness.

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of Rs. 20,00,000.*—Nearly the whole of this loan was repaid. About Rs. 49,000 remained unpaid, as some of the debenture holders failed to claim payment.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Company's loan of £ 1,200,000 sterling.*—The amount of capital which at the close of the year remained unutilized out of this loan, was Rs. 1,13,626. The Sinking Fund for the repayment of this loan amounted, at the close of March 1903, to Rs. 57,18,500 in securities plus Rs. 46-15-9 cash. There was during the year a net increase, to the Fund, in the nominal value of securities and cash together, of Rs. 2,12,034. The balance at the credit of the Fund on 31st March 1904 was, similarly reckoned, Rs. 59,30,581 ; of which, Rs. 59,30,500 represented the nominal value of the Government of India Stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank deposits.*—The amount at the credit of depositors at the beginning of the year was Rs. 78,78,535. During the year, deposits were received to the extent of Rs. 33,97,792, and interest was allowed to the extent of Rs. 2,36,468. The total amount in deposit was thus Rs. 110,12,795 ; out of which, Rs. 31,12,503 were paid during the year, leaving at the close of the year, a balance of Rs. 79,00,292 at the credit of depositors.

II. Excise (1903-04).

362. With the object of better controlling the import and export, into and from the Mysore State, of intoxicating liquors and drugs, Sections 6 and 7 of the Excise Regulation V of 1901 were amended by providing that no liquor or intoxicating drug shall be imported into or exported from Mysore, except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, granted on payment of proper duty under the Excise Regulation and on such other terms as he may deem fit to impose. Excise Laws and Rules.

363. The agent of the Sringeri Jahgir was, under clause (*b*), Section 4, Regulation V of 1901, invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, defined in Sections 13, 15, 20, 25 and 26 of that Regulation, to be exercised within the Jahgir, concurrently with the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur district, subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner. Powers to the agent, Sringeri Jahgir.

364. Rules were prescribed during the year, regulating appointments and promotions in the Excise department. The Establishment of the Excise Commissioner's office and the executive Staff of the Excise department were revised. Excise Staff.

365. The arrack and special country spirits, required for use in the State and in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, continued to be manufactured, during the year under report, in the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore, by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, the manufacturing contractors. Government Distillery.

Improvement of the Distillery building.

366. A roofed treacle tank, walled all round, was constructed with capacity to hold 60,000 gallons with an alternate compartment for cleaning purposes.

Arrack and other country spirits; manufacture and stock.

367. The quantity of arrack, ordinary and special, manufactured in the Distillery during the year, was 435,558 gallons and 18 drams; which, with the balance of 27,746 gallons and 40 drams on the 1st July 1903, made a total of 463,305 gallons and 7 drams. The quantity issued during the year, inclusive of special liquors, of methylated spirits, etc., amounted to 434,827 gallons and 18 drams, of which 63,238 gallons were issued to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The closing balance at the end of the year under report was 28,477 gallons and 40 drams.

Number of shops.

368. There were, during the year, 81 arrack bonded depots, 4 arrack farm depots, 126 arrack vend farms and 931 retail shops, for the sale of country spirits. Twenty shops were newly opened, and 13 were closed.

Consumption.

369. The quantity of arrack and other country spirits, issued on payment of duty, from the Government Central Distillery and the bonded depots, was 349,826 gallons against 332,005 gallons in 1902-03, showing an increase of 17,821 gallons.

370. The bulk of the increase was in the city and taluk of Bangalore, where the consumption rose from 69,739 to 78,415 gallons; the other districts, except Hassan, coming in for ratios of increase ranging from 1·4 per cent in Kolar to 13·3 per cent in Chitaldrug. There was a marked decrease in the Hassan district and on the Kolar Gold Fields, the latter area showing a fall of 4,283 gallons.

371. The circumstances accounting for the general increase of consumption were:—(*a*) the improvement in the general prosperity of the season, (*b*) the mildness of plague, (*c*) the influx of people from different parts of India in search of employment on works carried on by the Public Works department in and about Bangalore and at Marikanave, and (*d*) a more efficient suppression of illicit distillation of arrack in the Malnad districts.

Foreign liquor.

372. The number of licenses for the sale of foreign liquors, issued during the year, was, as in the previous year, 76. Of this number, 6 were for vending wholesale, 35 for vending retail, 3 for hotel and boarding houses, 8 for Railway refreshment rooms, 8 for refreshment rooms of other kinds, and 16 were occasional special licenses. The quantity consumed was 44,941 gallons against 49,441 gallons in 1902-03, showing a decrease of 4,500 gallons.

Country fermented liquors: toddy. Trees tapped.

373. The number of toddy-yielding trees, including cocoanut, date, palmyra and bagani, licensed to be tapped for the shops in Mysore, was 422,855 against 446,748 in 1902-03, showing a decrease of 23,893. There has been a gradual decrease of nearly 113,000 in the number of the trees taken up for tapping since the introduction of the tree-tax system, indicating that the farmers and shopmen, with experience gained of the capabilities of trees and of local requirements, exercise greater discretion in selecting trees.

374. Of the total number of the toddy-yielding trees licensed to be tapped, (1) 409,353 were in the State and 13,502 in British territory; and (2) 242,422 were on Government lands and 180,433 or 44 per cent were on private holdings. The increase in the number of the private trees tapped, throws light on the changed attitude of raiyats towards the date trees on their holdings; what was once regarded as a pest and therefore assiduously destroyed, being now preserved as an additional source of income.

375. The licensees of shops in British territory took up in the State 14,923 trees during the year against 15,240 in the previous year.

Toddy shops and consumption.

376. There were 12 toddy depots and 3,837 retail shops, 962 of the latter being for the sale of bagani toddy. Compared with the number of shops in 1902-03, there was a decrease of 60 shops: 8 of date toddy and 52 of bagani, in the year under report. The quantity of toddy consumed during the year was about 9,809,640 gallons.

Settlement of inamdars' claims to toddy revenue.

377. One hundred and nine claims to toddy revenue were disposed of during the year. The total number settled up to the end of June 1904 was 187. Rs. 13,801 were paid to the holders of inam villages on account of their toddy revenue.

Country malt liquors.

378. Three taverns, which existed in the Bangalore city, were closed during the year. There were two country beer taverns: one on the Kolar Gold Fields and an other at Bowringpet. The licensee of these two taverns received his supply from the brewery in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and the quantity taken by him amounted to 25,596 gallons.

Akkibhoja.

379. The shops licensed to sell *akkibhoja* or rice-beer, in the Kadur and Shimoga districts, were 76 against 73 in 1902-03. Information concerning the quantity of *akkibhoja* consumed during the year could not be obtained for the purposes of this Report.

Intoxicating drugs—ganja.

380. Ganja was grown by contractors under departmental supervision in specified localities in the taluks of Bangalore, Anekal, Hoskote and Mysore. An Agricultural Inspector was specially employed to give instruction in, and watch the cultivation thereof. The area under cultivation was 515 acres. The out-turn was only 22,932 seers shewing an yield of 44·5 seers against 132·8 seers per acre in 1902-03. The decrease in the yield was caused by heavy rains just at the time the resinous clusters of flowers were forming.

Ganja shops and consumption.

381. There were 79 ganja bonded depots and 237 retail shops for the sale of ganja and majum. The total quantity of ganja and majum retailed during the year was 15,594 seers and 50 tolas against 16,376 seers in 1902-03.

Opium—supply.

382. Opium was, from November 1903, obtained from the Madras Storehouse instead of from Malwa as the through transit from Malva without reference to the Madras Government was found inconvenient. The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore indents for it through the Residency and issues it to the taluk treasuries, which sell it at a fixed price to licensees; the Excise department controlling the retail sale and crediting the license fees and the difference between the prescribed issue and sale prices. In May 1904, the Madras Government raised the issue price from Rs. 5-9-0 to Rs. 6-2 0 per lb. of 33·8 tolas.

Opium shops and consumption.

383. The number of ordinary shops, licensed to vend opium by retail, was 126, against 120. License to vend opium was granted to one medical practitioner in Bangalore. The quantity of opium, consumed during the year, was 1,438 seers and 14 tolas, against 1,299 seers in 1902-03.

Incidence in respect of number of shops.

384. The total number of the retail shops for the vend of intoxicating liquors and drugs, exclusive of hotels and refreshment rooms, was 5,261. There was one shop for every 3·23 villages, for every 5·6 square miles, or for every 1,036 persons. Seventy-three per cent of these shops were for the sale of toddy.

Incidence in respect of consumption.

385. Of liquors, toddy was in greatest demand, the quantity of toddy consumed during the year being 1·8 gallons per head of population, against 1·7 gallons per head in 1902-03. Other liquors, excluding *akkibhoja*, consumed during the year, amounted to 3·9 drams against 3·8 drams per head of population.

Of drugs, the quantity of both ganja and opium consumed, was 17,032 seers and 64 tolas, against 17,675 seers in 1902-03. The consumption of both drugs was ·25 of a tola per head of population.

Rates of Excise duties and license fees

386. On arrack, still-head duty was levied at Rs. 4-12-0 per gallon. On country beer, duty was levied at Re. 0-2-0 per gallon, and in addition to it, local cess at one anna per rupee. On toddy was levied, tree-tax at Re. 1-0-0 per date tree and Rs. 1-8-0 per bagani or cocoanut tree, with local cess extra at the above rate; and, in the case of the trees situated in Government lands, a further sum of 4 annas per tree, *plus* local cess as tree-rent. On ganja, duty was levied at Rs. 3-6-8 per seer of 80 tolas. In addition to duty or tax as stated above, shop-rent or license fee was levied for the right to vend in shops; and that right was disposed of by public auction in the case of arrack, country-beer, and toddy; while, as regards ganja, the shop-rent was fixed by auction or on the monthly sales in the shops. The retail price to be paid by the consumer was fixed, in the case of arrack at 2 annas per dram or Rs. 6-6-0 per gallon; in the case of country-beer at Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon; in the case of toddy at rates ranging from 6 pies to one anna per seer, as determined by the Excise Commissioner with reference to local circumstances; and in the case of ganja at one anna per tola. As regards akkibhoja, foreign liquor and opium, license fee alone was levied. The license fee for *akkibhoja* was at the rates of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 according to the class of shop; for foreign liquor, at different rates from Rs. 60 and upwards, fixed annually with reference to the quantity

sold; and for opium, at rates fixed by public auction or otherwise at from Rs. 10 to 8 annas per month. The retail price in the case of opium was fixed at 7½ annas per tola, and no rate was fixed in the case of *akkibhoja* and foreign liquor.

Financial results.

387. The demand under all heads of excise revenue amounted during the year to Rs. 38,60,296, against Rs. 38,06,915 in the previous year, as per following details:—

Major items	Minor items	1903-04	1902-03	Difference
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arrack	Still-head duty	15,61,959 0 1	14,85,586 4 8	+76,372 11 5
	Rental or purchase money ...	3,09,422 0 0	3,19,121 5 0	— 9,699 5 0
	Total ..	18,71,381 0 1	18,04,707 9 8	+66,673 6 5
Country beer	Duty	5,039 2 8	4,428 2 9	+ 610 15 11
	License fee	23,665 5 10	22,479 13 10	+ 1,185 8 0
	Total ...	28,704 8 6	26,908 0 7	+ 1,796 7 11
Akkibhoja	License fee	1,107 8 0	539 8 0	+ 568 0 0
Foreign liquors	Do	8,467 4 6	2,100 0 0	+ 367 4 6
Toddy	Shop rent	12,24,694 5 1	12,20,717 1 11	+ 3,977 3 2
	Tree-tax (date)	4,18,244 11 4	4,43,070 10 7	—24,825 15 3
	Do (bagani and cocoanut).	22,862 2 0	23,621 0 6	— 758 14 6
	Total tree-tax ...	4,41,106 13 4	4,66,691 11 1	—25,584 13 9
	Tree-rent	49,590 14 2	45,363 7 6	+ 4,227 6 8
	Grand Total: toddy ...	17,15,392 0 7	17,32,772 4 3	—17,380 3 11
Drugs	Duty	48,763 9 11	52,273 4 1	— 3,509 10 2
Ganja	License fee or shop rental ...	13,473 9 11	11,796 3 9	+ 1,677 6 2
	Total ...	62,237 3 10	64,069 7 10	— 1,832 4 0
Opium	License fee or shop rental ..	10,267 13 9	8,477 7 7	+ 1,790 6 2
	Gain on sale proceeds ...	22,699 12 3	26,053 4 6	— 3,353 8 3
	Total ...	32,967 10 0	34,530 12 1	— 1,563 2 1
Miscellaneous	.. ...	8,506 12 11	7,378 8 8	+ 1,128 4 3
Local cess	.. ...	1,31,531 10 4	1,27,909 2 10	+ 3,622 7 6
	Grand Total of demand ..	38,60,295 10 9	38,06,915 6 2	+53,380 4 7

388. Including the arrears of the previous years, which aggregated Rs. 2,64,084, the total amount to be collected was Rs. 41,24,380, out of which Rs. 3,390 were remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 41,20,990. Of this amount, Rs. 38,56,705 or 93·5 per cent against 93·4 per cent in the previous year, were collected in 1903-04, exclusive of Rs. 11,662 recovered and credited under tree-rent to departments other than Excise. The balance remaining uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,64,285.

Incidence of taxation.

389. The incidence of taxation per head of population on gross revenue was Re. 0-5-9 under arrack, Re. 0-5-1 under toddy, Re. 0-0-2·2 under ganja, and Re. 0-0-1·1

under opium, against Re. 0-5-7, Re. 0-5-1, Re. 0-0-2·3 and Re. 0-0-1·2 respectively in the previous year. The total incidence in the year was $11\frac{1}{3}$ annas against $11\frac{1}{12}$ annas in the year previous.

Expenditure.

390. The total expenditure under all heads aggregated Rs. 3,27,214 against Rs. 3,23,891 in the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 3,323. The excess in expenditure was mainly under the head of transport charges, where, on account of the larger quantity of liquor, there was a proportionate excess amounting to nearly Rs. 4,500. There was also a small increase in the Establishment charges on account of three additional clerks sanctioned during the year, and of the increased travelling allowances to Inspectors. On the other hand, there was a saving of Rs. 1,761 under the head "Uniform" and other minor heads.

Surplus.

391. The surplus during the year amounted to Rs. 35,29,491 against Rs. 34,60,404, showing an increase of Rs. 69,087 over the previous year.

Protective and preventive measures.

392. Many cases of bagani-tapping without license having occurred owing to the difficulty in the Malnad of paying small sums of tree-tax to Government treasuries situated at a distance, patels of villages, were authorized to receive payments not exceeding Rs. 50 at a time, from any individual.

Patrol parties from the existing staff of Sub-Inspectors and Tree-Markers were formed and located, and Rs. 1,409 were spent under the heads, "Secret Service" and "Rewards" for the detection of excise offences. A gold medal of the value of Rs. 150 was awarded to an Excise Inspector in Kolar for the capture of a gang of illicit arrack-manufacturers.

Offences against Excise Laws.

393. Petty breaches of the conditions of license were departmentally dealt with by Deputy Commissioners and Divisional Officers, instead of being placed before Magistrates. For the graver kind of offences alone criminal prosecution was resorted to. While cases of the former sort rose by 369, cases of the latter description fell by 293. The provisions of Section 67 of the Excise Regulation, V of 1901, for compounding offences were availed of as far as possible.

394. Five hundred cases involving 521 persons were dealt with departmentally. In 296 cases, the accused were let off with a warning, and in 198 cases they were fined. Six cases involving 9 persons were compounded.

395. The number of the cases prosecuted before Magistrates was 289 involving 405 persons, against 582 involving 789 persons in 1902-03. Breaches of the license rules dealt with by Magistrates fell from 197 to 37; cases of illicit tapping, from 244 to 110; cases of illicit distillation, from 69 to 52; and cases of unauthorized cultivation of hemp, from 36 to 19; while cases of importation and sale of contraband liquor rose from 13 to 43. Of the 405 persons dealt with by Magistrates, 319 or 78·8 per cent were convicted.

III. Stamps (1903-04).

Stock and manufacture.

396. The value of the stock of judicial and non-judicial stamps at the end of 1902-03 was Rs. 28,95,909. General stamps, court-fee labels and receipt stamps, all of the value of Rs. 2,91,815, were received from the Stamp Manufactory, during the year. The total value of the stock in 1903-04 was Rs. 31,87,724. There were receipts by transfers (1) of court-fee papers from general stamps of the value of Rs. 1,81,665 and (2) of damaged stamps from districts of the value of Rs. 28. Inclusive of these, the total value of stamps to be accounted for in the year amounted to Rs. 33,69,417.

Issues.

397. The total value of stamps issued amounted to Rs. 8,84,634; of which the value of court-fee stamps was Rs. 4,48,365; of general stamps, inclusive of those transferred to the head court-fee, Rs. 4,14,187; of receipt stamps, Rs. 21,900; and of foreign bill, transfer and notarial stamps, Rs. 182.

Closing balance.

398. The closing balance of the stock of all kinds of stamps with the Superintendent of Stamps at the end of the year under report, was of the value of Rs. 24,84,783.

Stamp revenue and expenditure.

399. The stamp revenue was Rs. 7,36,251 against Rs. 7,17,255 in 1902-03, showing an increase of Rs. 18,996.

The expenditure was Rs. 48,133, against Rs. 51,275, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,142.

Purchase of new materials.

400. A perforating machine, and a tell-tale were purchased during the year.

IV. Mysore State Life Insurance (1903-04).

Proposals.

401. During the year under report 1,363 proposals from the officials of the State, against 1,207 in the previous year, were dealt with as follows : - 951 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,27,975 on a monthly premium of Rs. 1,535 were accepted; 154 were rejected on medical and other grounds; and 258 were pending investigation. Of the 951 policies issued, 488 were of first insurance and 463 of further insurance.

Claims arising during the year.

402. Of the insured, 63 holding 103 policies with bonus assured of Rs. 63,400, died during the year, and 14 persons holding 16 policies amounting to Rs. 14,987 attained the age of 55 and became eligible to claim payment. Plague accounted for 34 out of the 63 deaths.

Income.

403. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,62,105 from premia, etc.; and Rs. 29,896 from interest on the monthly balance : the total being Rs. 1,92,001.

Expenditure.

404. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 75,833 : *viz.*, Rs. 3,500 on establishment and contingencies, Rs. 72,250 in payment of bonus, and Rs. 83 on refunds.

Cash balance.

405. There was at the end of the year a surplus of Rs. 1,16,168, which raised the balance under this head from Rs. 9,11,102—the balance on the 1st July 1903—to Rs. 10,27,270.

Working of the scheme,—policies issued.

406. Inclusive of the proposals accepted during the year, the total number of policies issued from the commencement of the scheme in 1891-92, was 7,423 : 4,378 being of first insurance and 3,045 of further insurance. The total amount of the bonus assured in respect of these policies was Rs. 44,52,810 and the premium payable on them, Rs. 16,131.

Effective policies.

407. Of the 7,423 policies issued, 6,762 involving a bonus of Rs. 40,06,104 and a monthly premium of Rs. 14,253, remained effective at the end of the year : *viz.*, 3,919 of first insurance and 2,843 of further insurance.

Non-effective policies.

408. The total number of policies which ceased to be effective up to the end of the year was 661, involving a bonus of Rs. 4,46,706. Of these, 444 assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,91,029, ceased by reason of the death of the insured; 27 assuring a bonus of Rs. 31,363, by the insured attaining 55 years; 158 assuring a bonus of Rs. 79,052, by surrender; and 72 assuring a bonus of Rs. 45,263, by cancellation and forfeiture.

Payment of claims.

409. Of the sum of Rs. 2,94,029 due on claims arising by death, Rs. 2,12,704 were paid and Rs. 78,325 remained to be paid pending the appearance of the claimants. The claims of the persons that attained 55 years were fully discharged.

Actuary's report.

410. The second quinquennial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the State Life Insurance Fund to the end of June 1902, was made by Mr. H. J. W. Meikle, Actuary of the Government Security Oriental Life Insurance Company, Bombay. The results of his investigation were (1) that the average rate of interest earned during the second quinquennium was Rs. 3-1-6 per cent per annum; (2) that the rate of mortality among the insured was 22 per cent more than the Indian standard of mortality; (3) that this large excess was due entirely to plague; (4) that the expenses of management, with which the fund had been debited, were very slight and averaged only 2/21 per cent of the premium income; (5) that the rate of bonus compared very favorably with the rate of bonus obtainable from any Indian Fund or Company of standing; (6) that the rates of premium were just sufficient, when accumulated at 3 per cent interest, to meet the claims that might be expected from a mortality like the one experienced during recent years, and to provide for the moderate expenses of management; and (7) that assets, as valued by him with reference to local circumstances, were in excess of liabilities by Rs. 68,501.

V. Government Savings Bank (1903-04).

Number of depositors.

411. At the beginning of the year under report, the number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 18,731. Two thousand seven hundrad and eight new accounts were opened and 1,225 accounts were closed during the year. There were thus at the end of the year, 20,214 depositors, of whom 13,458 held active, and 6,756 held dead, accounts. The number of the depositors has been steadily increasing each year. It stood at 13,370 at the end of 1898-99, the year in which the limit of Rs. 5,000 fixed for deposits was withdrawn; and rose at the end of the succeeding five years to 20,214, the increase during that period being 6 844 or an average of 1,369 per annum.

412. The amounts deposited and withdrawn during the year under report and the total amount at the credit of depositors at the end of the year, are noted in para 361 *supra*. Deposits.

413. With the increase in the number of the depositors, the amount deposited also increased. From about five lakhs of rupees in 1882-83, the amount deposited rose to about twenty-one lakhs of rupees in 1892-93, and again to about thirty-four lakhs in 1903-04. Similarly, the amount withdrawn increased from about five lakhs in 1882-83 to about seven lakhs in 1892-93 and to about thirty-one lakhs in 1903-04; but it was less than the amount of deposit in each year by sums ranging from 3 to 12 lakhs, since the withdrawal of the limit fixed for deposits; while, in the two years (1896-97 and 1897-98), which preceded that withdrawal, it approximated the amount of deposit, and in 1895-96 it exceeded the latter by about two lakhs.

414. The interest allowed on deposits amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 2,36,468 against Rs. 2,07,166 in 1902-03. Interest on deposits.

415. There was a gradual increase in the closing balance at the credit of the depositors at the end of each year. It amounted to about 38 lakhs in 1898-99 and rose to about 79 lakhs in 1903-04. Closing balance.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(*Calendar year 1903.*)

Registration of vital statistics.

416. Special establishments were maintained to register births and deaths, at a cost of Rs. 4,536 per annum in the city of Bangalore and of Rs. 3,300 in the city of Mysore. This work was entrusted in the minor Municipalities to the ordinary Municipal staff and in villages to patels. The patels were furnished with printed forms and their monthly returns were scrutinized by the higher revenue officers.

Births.

417. The total number of the births registered during the year was 92,849, against 88,875 in 1902, and the birth-rate was 17·04 per mille against 16·31 in 1902 and against 16·45, the average for the previous five years. The number of the males born was 46,872 and that of the females was 45,977 and their proportion to the total number of births was 50·48 and 49·52 per cent, respectively.

Deaths

418. The total number of the deaths registered during the year was 112,973, against 108,958 in 1902, giving a ratio of 20·73 per mille of population, against 19·99 for the previous year, and against 19·27, the average for the previous five years. The number of deaths among men was 57,940 and among women 55,033 and their proportions to the total number of deaths were 51·3 and 48·7, respectively.

419. The number of deaths registered was larger from August to January than from February to July. It was the largest in December and the smallest in June.

420. Infant mortality contributed largely to the death-rates: the proportion of infants dead under one year to 1,000 infants living, of that age, was 88·16 for male, and 75·21 for female, infants. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 living, of women, showed a marked increase over the ratio of deaths of men, between the ages of 15 and 30.

421. The several causes of the deaths were :—

Cholera	98	persons against	218	in 1902.
Small-pox	2,042	do	6,968	do
Fever	52,384	do	44,879	do
Bowel complaints	6,318	do	5,478	do
Injuries	1,222	do	1,348	do
Other causes including plague—				
Plague	20,223	do	26,301	do
Others	30,686	do	23,766	do

Malaria accounted for nearly half the mortality in the State. Steps were taken to promote among people a knowledge of the causes which contribute to the spread of this disease, and experiments to discover the means of its eradication were under consideration.

II Progress of Sanitation.

(*Calendar year 1903.*)

Urban sanitation.

422. On sanitary works Rs. 8,31,683 were spent during the year: *viz.*, Rs. 6,82,778 by the Public Works department and Rs. 1,48,905 by the Sanitary department and minor Municipalities. The bulk of the former, Rs. 6,31,438, was spent on projects connected with the supply of water to the city and Cantonment of Bangalore, to the city of Mysore, to the Kolar Gold Fields and to the village of Belagola. The works carried out by the Municipalities consisted of :— (1) relieving congested areas, (2) opening out conservancy lanes and roads, (3) constructing and repairing drains and tunnels, (4) repairing and sinking fresh water wells, (5) filling up trenches and pits, and (6) removing lantana and rank vegetation.

423. During the year under report, the burial or cremation of dead bodies by the side of streams was put a stop to in 1,535 villages, manure pits were removed from the vicinity of inhabited houses in 4,872 villages, and stagnant pools were filled up in 2,321 villages. Rural sanitation.

424. Chemical analysis was made of 18 samples of water, and bacteriological examination was made of 604 articles. Of the latter, 397 were samples of water; 78 of blood; 26 of sputa; 2 of sand; 19 of disinfectants; 55 of animals supposed to be infected; 27 of miscellaneous matters, including 11 pathological for section-cutting and straining and 1 sample of excreta. Cholera microbes were detected in three samples of water; a well-marked agglutination of enteric bacilli was found in 24 samples, and of malarial parasites in 11 samples of blood; tubercle bacilli in 5 samples of sputa, plague bacilli in 3 samples of sputa and in 11 dead rats, and pneumococci in 2 samples of sputa. The experiments made with disinfectants showed that Sawhoney's desiccator and an apparatus received for throwing a very hot flame on the walls of an infected house, were of very little use practically, and that disinfection could be made efficient by burning heaps of dried cow-dung cakes so arranged as to have one heap for every 25 square feet of a room. Wells found on bacteriological examination to be infected, were permanganated with good results. Chemical and bacteriological analysis.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1903.)

425. Operations were, as in 1902, performed by 3 agencies: namely, the taluk vaccinators numbering 96, the Municipal vaccinators numbering 9 and Medical subordinates. Operations.

426. The total number of the operations performed during the year by all the three agencies was 61,719 against 83,610, showing a decrease of 21,891. The decrease was noticeable in almost all the districts. It was most marked in the Kolar district; where the Gold Fields, which alone contributed 12,949 cases in 1902, could not contribute more than 2,015 cases during the year under report, as, among other reasons, the majority of the population of the Gold Fields had been vaccinated and re-vaccinated in 1902. The prevalence of plague, the employment of some of the vaccinators on plague duty in the Hassan district, the want of zeal and activity on the part of the staff employed in some of the Malnad taluks, and the incessant and heavy rains during the latter part of the year under report, account for the decrease in the other districts.

427. The total number of cases of primary vaccination was 60,050, against 72,708, and of re-vaccination 1,669, against 10,902 in 1902.

The total number of successful primary vaccinations was 54,618 or 90·95 per cent, against 67,154 or 92·36 in 1902, and of successful re-vaccinations 964 or 57·76, against 9,357 or 85·83 per cent.

The number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 10·20, against 14·03. The highest proportion of successful cases, being 14·19, was in the Kolar district; and the lowest, being 3·72, in the district of Shimoga.

428. The total number of the operations by taluk vaccinators was 56,695, against 77,492; by Municipal vaccinators, 3,243, against 3,542; and by Medical subordinates, 1,781, against 2,576, in 1902.

429. There were 9 Inspectors of Vaccination in the State. The total number of persons inspected by them during the year was 115,989, against 154,531 in 1902. Of that number 47,737 or 41·16 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 32,999 or 28·45 per cent bore small-pox marks, and 35,253 or 30·39 per cent were unprotected persons. The number inspected by Medical subordinates was 9,451, against 20,341; and, of this number, 4,452 or 47·11 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 3,296 or 34·87 per cent bore small-pox marks, and 1,703 or 18·02 per cent were unprotected persons. Inspection.

430. The total number of deaths from small-pox in 1903 was 2,042, against 6,968 in 1902; the ratio of deaths from small-pox per mille of population was ·37 against 1·28 in the previous year. It was highest, ·76, in the Tumkur and lowest, ·12, in the Hassan district. The proportion of deaths from small-pox to 1,000 deaths from all causes was 18·80 against 63·95 in the previous year. Small-pox.

Expenditure.

431. Excluding the cost of the Vaccine Institute, the expenditure of the department was Rs. 20,883, against Rs. 21,323 in 1902. The average cost of each successful case was Re. 0-6-1·84, against Re. 0-4-6·89. It was highest (Re. 0-15-9·55) in the Shimoga, and lowest (Re. 0-4-6·39) in the Tumkur, district. The average cost of each successful case in the Municipalities was Re. 0-5-7·89, against Re. 0-4-10·50 in 1902.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(*Calendar year 1903.*)

Inoculation of calves.

432. During the year under report, 832 calves were purchased for Rs. 4,427 at an average cost of Rs. 5-5-1·51 per head, against 664 calves purchased for Rs. 3,335 at an average cost of Rs. 5-0-10·32 per head in 1902.

Of the calves purchased, 803 were vaccinated: 41 for cultivation of stock and 762 for manufacture of lanoline vaccine, against 37 and 586, respectively, in the previous year.

Manufacture of vaccine.

433. Of the 762 calves inoculated for paste, 21 calves failed, 92 were rejected on account of the unhealthy condition of vesicles, and 5 died, against 19,—61,—6, respectively, in 1902. The remaining number—644—of calves gave paste enough for 513,255 cases (an average of 796·98 cases from each calf), against 537,792 (an average of 1,075·58 cases per calf) in 1902.

Issue of vaccine.

434. Out of the total out-turn of vaccine in 1903, enough for 63,044 cases was issued to vaccinators in the State, and the quantity required for 4,23,298 cases was sold to applicants outside the State, against 81,383 and 415,924 cases, respectively, in 1902.

Training of students.

435. During the year under report 20 persons were trained: 12 for Vaccinator's post (11 for the State and 1 for out-station) and 8 for the post of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

Receipts.

436. The total income by the sale of lanoline vaccine and of 783 vaccinated calves, together with a moiety of fees collected from the students that underwent training during the year, was Rs. 23,996 against Rs. 23,170 in 1902.

Expenditure.

437. The total expenditure during the year under report, including the cost of establishment, was Rs. 11,075, against Rs. 9,856 in the previous year.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(*Calendar year 1903.*)

Number of public hospitals and dispensaries.

438. On the 1st January 1903, there were 4 first class, 7 second class, 114 third class, 6 special, and 3 jail hospitals, besides 1 dispensary in the Sowar lines; making up a total of 135 hospitals and dispensaries of all classes in the State.

During the year under report, 3 third class dispensaries were opened: *viz.*, one permanently at Varthur and two temporarily at Mavalli and at Nagarthpet in the Bangalore City; and 3 third class dispensaries and one jail hospital were closed: *viz.*, the permanent branch dispensaries at Nagarthpet and Chamrajpet, and the temporary dispensary and the jail hospital at Shimoga. The branch dispensary at Kalaspalyam, Bangalore City, was shifted to the new extension of Basavangudi. There were thus 134 hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year.

439. Out of the 134 hospitals and dispensaries, 9 were exclusively for women, of which 8 were at the head-quarters of districts and 1 was on the Kolar Gold Fields.

440. Of the 4 first class hospitals in the State, the largest, the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore, had 72 beds for men and 40 for women. Next to it, the General Hospital at Mysore, had 50 beds for men and 50 for women. St. Martha's Hospital, a grant-in-aid institution at Bangalore, had 40 beds for men and 32 for women. In the Civil Hospital at Chikmagalur, there were 24 beds for men and 8 for women. Of the second class hospitals, 5 are the Government institutions at the head-quarters of districts, other than Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur; the sixth is the Kolar Gold Fields Civil Hospital; and the seventh is the Settihalli dispensary which is a grant-in-aid Mission institution. All these second class hospitals were provided with beds ranging from 10 to 18.

441. The number of the patients treated in the 6 special hospitals is referred to in the paragraphs relating to those hospitals. Those treated in the jail hospitals are mentioned in Chapter III "Prisons." Statistics were not furnished as to the patients treated in the dispensary at the Imperial Service Lancers' lines at Bangalore. The number of the patients treated in the remaining 125 hospitals and dispensaries is noticed hereunder. Number of patients treated.

442. The number of the in-patients treated during the year is 9,422, against 9,868 in 1902, showing a decrease of 446; and of the out-patients, is 10,32,355, against 10,04,498 in the previous year, showing an increase of 27,857. There was thus, in the total number of the patients treated, a net rise of 27,411. Particulars of the number of men, women and children treated were as follow:—

	In-door		Out-door		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Number	Daily average
Men ...	5,371	228·79	4,96,052	3,247·78	5,01,423	3,476·57
Women ...	3,013	127·39	2,22,587	1,508·32	2,25,600	1,635·71
Children ...	1,038	53·73	3,13,716	1,964·16	3,14,754	2,017 89
Total ...	9,422	409·91	10,32,355	6,720·26	10,41,777	7,130·17

443. Of the total number of the patients treated, 3,820 were Europeans, against 3,799, 10,029 Eurasians, against 10,980, 658,812 Hindus, against 636,920, 255,872 Mahomedans, against 251,361, and 113,244 other classes, against 111,306 in the previous year. Nationality of patients.

444. The chief diseases that came under treatment were as follows in the order of frequency:— Diseases treated.

(1)	Malarial fevers	244,620	against	214,494	in	1902.
(2)	Skin diseases	163,343	do	152,986		do
(3)	Dysentery, diarrhea and other diseases of the digestive system	127,400	do	125,631		do
(4)	Injuries	66,566	do	63,274		do
(5)	Diseases of the respiratory system ...	57,634	do	53,176		do
(6)	Diseases of the eye	55,221	do	107,136		do
(7)	Worms	47,841	do	44,918		do
(8)	Rheumatic affections	40,817	do	37,373		do

445. The total number of the surgical operations performed during the year was 18,430, against 17,078; of which, 1,150, against 900 were major, and 17,280, against 16,178 were minor, operations. Of the major operations, 505 or 43·9 per cent were performed in the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore, and 139 or 12·1 per cent, in the General Hospital at Mysore. Surgical operations.

446. Out of the 9,422 in-patients treated, 6,781 or 71·97 per cent were cured, 1,440 or 15·28 per cent were relieved, 452 or 4·80 per cent were otherwise discharged, 645 or 6·85 per cent died, and 104 remained in hospital at the end of the year. One thousand, one hundred and forty-six in-patients were operated upon; of whom 954 were cured, 112 relieved and 80 died. Disposal of in-patients.

447. The outlay incurred by the State on the maintenance of the 125 institutions mentioned in paragraph 441 amounted to Rs. 3,36,329 against Rs. 3,16,449. Expenditure.

448. The amount of the contributions from the Municipal and Local Funds was Rs. 54,335. The percentage of the total cost, paid by Government, was 83·65 against 82·70. Out of the total outlay, Rs. 2,28,923 or 68 per cent was incurred on establishment, Rs. 47,360 or 14·1 per cent on medicines and Rs. 24,369 or 7·2 per cent on diet. The average cost of diet was 2 annas and 10 pies, or 1 pie more than in 1902.

Midwives.

449. During the year under report, 88 qualified midwives, against 89 in 1902 were employed, to be of service to female patients outside the special female hospitals and dispensaries and in the majority of minor Municipalities. They attended 4,649 cases, which gives an average of 53 cases for each midwife. The classes of persons with the number who availed themselves of the services of those midwives were: Europeans 21, Eurasians 18, Mahomedans 1,493, Hindus 2,858, and others 259. In 60 cases or 1·29 per cent of the total number treated, death ensued, the percentage of deaths in 1902 being 1·74.

Private and railway dispensaries.

450. Besides the 134 general and special institutions in the State, referred to in paragraph 438, there were during the year 4 Southern Mahratta Railway dispensaries and 3 departmental dispensaries of the Public Works department. The former were located at Bangalore, Mysore, Arsikere and Harihar; and the latter, at Marikanave, Sivasamudram and Soldevanhalli, in connection with the works carried on at those places. The number of the patients treated in these seven dispensaries was: 11 in-door and 32,124 out-door: total 32,135; of whom, 22,147 were men and 9,988 women.

Hindu vaidyasalas and Yunani dispensary.

451. In the city of Mysore there were two Hindu vaidyasalas, and a Yunani dispensary, the latter having been newly opened. A Hindu vaidyasala was opened at Chikmagalur towards the close of the year (19th June) with the aid of the local Municipality. The number of patients (all out-door) treated in these dispensaries was 97,627, against 89,263 in 1902.

VI. Special hospitals.

(Calendar year 1903.)

(1) Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore.

Admissions and discharges.

452. At the beginning of the year under report, there were 257 (189 male and 68 female) lunatics; and 57 (39 male and 18 female) patients were admitted during the year, making a total of 314 (228 male and 86 female) patients. Of this number, 39 were discharged and 23 died, leaving 252 (185 male and 67 female) inmates at the close of the year. The average daily strength of the lunatics in the Asylum was 192·41 men and 67·09 women: total 259·50.

Criminal lunatics.

453. Of the total number of the lunatics in the Asylum during the year under report, 50 (44 men and 6 women) were criminal lunatics. There were 43 (37 men and 6 women) at the beginning of the year and 7 were admitted during the year. Four were discharged and 2 died, leaving 44 (39 men and 5 women) at the end of the year. Of these 31 were under-trial prisoners, 6 convicts sentenced to imprisonment for life, and 7 persons who were insane at the time of the commission of crime and acquitted on that ground. The daily average strength of the criminal lunatics was 42·16 against 43·00 in the previous year.

Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station.

454. Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore were, as usual, under the existing arrangement between the Residency and the Durbar, admitted and treated at the Asylum, the cost being borne by the Residency. Of the total number of the lunatics in the Asylum at the beginning of the year under report, 59 lunatics (35 male and 24 female) belonged to the Civil and Military Station; 14 were admitted during the year, making a total of 73 (43 men and 30 women). Of this number (73), 11 were discharged, 8 died, and 54 (31 men and 23 women) remained at the Asylum at the end of the year.

Age and nationality of lunatics admitted during the year.

455. Of the 57 admissions, 30 were Hindus, 18 Mahomedans, 8 Christians, and 1 was of other caste. Three were under 20 years of age, 36 between 20 and 40 years, 15 between 40 and 60 years, and 3 upwards of 60 years.

Causes of insanity.

456. Out of 57 admissions, the cause of insanity was ascertainable only in the case of 4: spirit-drinking accounting for 3, ganja-smoking for 1. As regards the number—257, remaining at the beginning of the year, causes were ascertainable in 66 cases; of which, in 29 insanity was due to ganja-smoking, in 3 to spirit-drinking, in 30 to epilepsy, in 1 to idiotcy, in 2 to heredity, and in 1 to loss of property.

Accession No. 1495

457. The daily average number of the sick treated in the Asylum was 7·78 against 4·48. The increase in this number was only apparent and was due to the omission in 1902 to include minor ailments. Sick in hospital.

458. Of the 39 persons discharged, 24 were cured, 11 were improved, 3 were found not insane and 1 was sent to the plague camp. Condition of the discharged.

459. The daily average number of the lunatics at work was 50·36, against 172·00 in 1902. The usual employment assigned to them was weaving cloth and cumblies, spinning and gardening. The disparity in numbers between 1903 and 1902 was due to all employed lunatics, however employed, being included under this head in 1902. Rs. 741 were realized by the sale of clothing and vegetables. Employment of lunatics.

460. The total cost of the Asylum during the year under report was Rs. 27,363 against Rs. 27,552 in 1902; of which, the outlay on Establishment was Rs. 8,196; on diet, clothing and bazaar medicines Rs. 16,308; and on Contingencies Rs. 2,859. The monthly average cost per head of Eurasians was Rs. 13-15-4 against Rs. 13-14-2 in the previous year and of others Rs. 9-0-9 against Rs. 8-15-8. The cost of maintenance and custody of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, borne by the Residency, amounted to Rs. 7,459. Cost.

461. Accommodation in the Asylum buildings was not adequate to the number of lunatics in the year under report. Sanction was therefore accorded in October 1904 to the construction of two wards in the Magadi Road Isolation Hospital, Bangalore, for the location of lepers, in view to the entire Asylum buildings being used for lunatics alone. Accommodation.

(2) Leper Asylum.

462. There were at the beginning of the year 19 (11 male and 8 female) lepers including 3 of the Civil and Military Station; and 16 were admitted during the year, of whom 2 were of the Civil and Military Station. There was thus a total of 35 (27 male and 8 female) patients. Thirteen were discharged and 5 died, leaving on the 31st December 1903, 17 (11 male and 6 female) lepers, of whom 3 were of the Civil and Military Station. Strength of the Asylum.

463. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 17·40, against 20·24 in 1902. The percentage of mortality to daily average strength was 28·73, against 20·00. The sanitary condition of the Asylum was good.

464. The total cost of the Asylum during the year was Rs. 2,175, against Rs. 2,444; the amount contributed by the Residency for the care and custody of the lepers of the Civil and Military Station being Rs. 378. Cost.

The monthly average cost per head was Rs. 10-2-9·66, against Rs. 8-15-8 in the previous year.

(3) Maternity Hospital at Bangalore for Women and Children.

465. Including the 3 patients that were at the beginning of the year, 425 in-patients were treated during the year, 355 of these being labour cases and the remaining 70 being cases of diseases peculiar to women, against 353 labour and 63 other cases in 1902. The daily average number was 10·34 against 12·47. In-patients.

466. Of the 425 treated, 386 were discharged cured, 12 relieved, and 3 discharged otherwise; 15 died and 9 remained at the end of the year. The number of deaths was 10 less than in the previous year and bore a percentage of 3·53 on the total admissions.

467. The number of the out-patients treated was 12,531 against 14,143, showing a decrease of 1,612. The daily average of the sick persons was 118·54 against 124·22 in 1902. Out-patients.

468. The total number of the in-door and out-door patients treated during the year, according to nationality, was :— Nationality.

	In-door patients.	Out-door patients.	Total.
Europeans	7	33	40
Eurasians	48	317	365
Mahomedans	23	1,577	1,600
Hindus	128	7,618	7,746
Other classes	219	2,986	3,205
Total ...	425	12,531	12,956

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Surgical operations.

469. During the year 358 operations were performed, against 322 in 1902; and of the patients subjected to these operations, 341 were discharged cured, 9 were relieved, 4 died and 4 remained in the Hospital at the end of the year.

Cost.

470. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 10,089, against Rs. 8,641, showing an increase of Rs. 1,448.

Training of midwifery scholars.

471. Two Brahmin-midwifery-scholarship-holders were under training: one paid from the Devaraj Bahadur Fund and the other from the Victoria Memorial Fund, besides the female compounder permitted to undergo training in midwifery. A district midwifery scholar passed the qualification examination.

(4) Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital at Mysore.

In-patients.

472. The number of the in-patients treated in 1903 was 716, including 14 of the previous year: 307 against 286 in the previous year being labour cases and 409 against 389 being cases of diseases peculiar to women. There was during the year an increase of 21 labour and 20 other cases. The daily average number was 16·50, against 14·16.

473. Of the 716 patients treated, 688 were discharged cured and 1 was otherwise discharged, 12 were relieved and 15 died, the percentage of deaths to the total number treated being 2·09, against 1·48 in 1902.

Out-patients.

474. The number of the out-patients treated in 1903 was 10,811, against 9,217 in 1902, showing an increase of 1,594. The daily average of the treated was 35·35, against 25·12, showing an increase of 10·23.

Nationality of patients.

475. Out of the total number of the out-door and in-door patients treated in 1903: *viz.*, 11,527,—147 were Europeans (3 in-door and 144 out-door), 235 Eurasians (28 in-door and 207 out-door), 3,014 Mahomedans (110 in-door and 2,904 out-door), 7,011 Hindus (289 in-door and 6,722 out-door), and 1,120 other classes (286 in-door and 834 out-door).

Surgical operations.

476. Two hundred and ninety-nine operations, against 375 were performed. Of the patients subjected to these operations 279 were discharged cured, 7 died and 13 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

477. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 9,731, against Rs. 8,833, showing an increase of Rs. 898.

Training of nurses.

478. Four nurses were under training, 2 receiving scholarships from the Dufferin Fund and 2 from the Victoria Memorial Fund.

(5) Isolation Hospital at Bangalore.

Cases treated.

479. This hospital was intended for the accommodation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious or communicable diseases. The total number of the patients treated in 1903 was 534, against 723 in 1902; of whom 492 were plague, and 3 small-pox, patients and 39 were patients suffering from other diseases.

Plague cases.

480. Of the 492 cases admitted for plague, 182 were cured, 2 decamped, 268 died and 40 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Cost.

481. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 9,260, against Rs. 16,597, one out of the two Medical Officers in charge of the hospital having been transferred on other duty.

(6) The Eye-Infirmary and Hospital at Bangalore.

In-patients.

482. Excluding 10 that remained at the close of 1902, the number of the in-patients treated in 1903 was 397, against 356 in 1902. Two hundred and ninety were cured, 71 relieved and 16 discharged otherwise.

Out-patients.

483. The number of the out-door patients treated during the year was 4,345, against 6,380. The total number of the in-door and out-door patients was 4,742. There was an increase of 41 in-door, and a decrease of 2,035 out-door, patients.

Sex and nationality of patients treated.

484. Of the total number of patients, 2,620 were men, 1,302 women and 820 children; 89 were Europeans, 184 Eurasians, 3,212 Hindus, 867 Mahomedans and 390 other classes.

485. The daily average number of the patients treated during the year was 48·91 men, 33·99 women and 19·23 children : total 102·13, against 120·32 in the previous year.

Diseases treated.

486. Among the out-patients, the most common diseases were of conjunctiva, cornea, lids, and lens and errors of refraction and accommodation; and among the in-patients, of lens, cornea, iris, conjunctiva, eye-ball, globe and orbit.

Surgical operations.

487. There were 586 operations; 483 cases were cured, 77 relieved, 13 otherwise discharged, and 13 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Cost.

488. The total expenditure of the institution was Rs. 7,142 against Rs. 7,365 in 1902.

VI. Plague Administration (1903-04).

Plague attacks and deaths.

489. During the year under report there were 26,851 attacks and 19,972 deaths, against 36,088 attacks and 26,573 deaths in 1902-03. The number of deaths from plague had, after a steady increase during the last five years, decreased by 6,601, during the year under report; but no district, neither Bangalore City nor Mysore City, was free from plague in any month during the year.

The largest number of deaths *viz.*, 3,096, occurred in October and the smallest, *viz.*, 340, in May of the year under report. The Bangalore district reported the largest number of deaths, 3,726, and the Hassan district the smallest, 656; the numbers in the other districts being : in the Mysore district, 3,011; in the Kolar district (including the Gold Fields), 2,209; in the Shimoga district, 1,855; in the Chitaldrug district, 1,673; in the Tumkur district, 1,427; and in the Kadur district, 796. The number of deaths in the Mysore City was 2,836 and in the Bangalore City, 1,783.

Persons in the most active period of life and persons most subjected to exposure died of plague in the largest number: deaths among those between 20 and 40 years of age were 6,963; but among those on either side of that period, *viz.*, between 10 and 20, and 40 and 60, deaths were 4,584 and 3,790, respectively. Again, deaths from plague were more among men than among women by 2,780; the number of deaths of men being 11,376, and of women 8,596.

Plague hospitals.

490. Plague hospitals existed at all the district head-quarters, except Kolar, and at the Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere.

491. The total number of the admissions into the Plague hospitals was 1,409; of which several were in a low and moribund condition. Five hundred and twenty-five or 37·26 per cent of these admissions recovered, while out of 25,442 attacks in the State, exclusive of admissions into the Plague hospitals, only 23·79 per cent recovered.

Preventive measures.

492. Chemical sterilization and sterilization by desiccation were adopted with beneficial results in the localities affected.

493. Instances of inoculation were very few, being only 16 in the Bangalore City and 328 in the Mysore City.

494. People had generally become alive to the benefits of early evacuation. The presence of dead rats or deaths from suspicious symptoms were sufficient to induce them to abandon infected places and to live in temporary camps. Government sanctioned the grant of shed materials gratis to the really poor and at cost price to those who could afford them, and to Government officials willing to camp out an advance of a month's pay not exceeding Rs. 30, repayable in 3 monthly instalments; besides, allowing the deposit of valuables in public treasuries during the period of evacuation as well as police protection during residence in camps.

Health and contact camps.

495. In the Bangalore city, repairs were executed to 2 health camps and 1 contact camp; in the city of Mysore, 3 new health camps were built at a cost of Rs. 19,000; and in the Shimoga town, the construction of 60 health sheds was sanctioned in addition to the 50 erected last year, of the former, 46 were completed and given for occupation during the period covered by the report. For the convenience of the people living in the health camps in the Shimoga town, two wells were sunk at a cost of over Rs. 1,000.

Special sanitary measures.

496. Special measures for the sanitary improvement of the large towns were, as usual, carried out during the year under report for the purpose, not only of checking the outbreak of plague in them, but of arresting its spread into villages. In the

Bangalore City, a portion of the main drain was widened; drains were constructed in the new extension of Malleswaram; and new conservancy lanes were opened. In the Mysore City, the lands required for the extensions, were acquired at a cost of Rs. 6,367; a number of insanitary houses were demolished; and the schemes entrusted to the Improvement Trust Board were brought into operation. At Hassan, a sum of Rs. 4,000 was spent on the acquisition and demolition of the insanitary houses. In the Tumkur district similar improvements were effected at a cost of Rs. 5,347; and in the case of the Shimoga town, a proposal to relieve its congested parts at a cost of Rs. 23,000, was under the consideration of Government.

Expenditure.

497. The outlay on plague-preventive measures was Rs. 1,21,605, against Rs. 1,10,350 in 1902-03; of which, among other items, Establishment charges amounted to Rs. 50,610; cost of disinfectants to Rs. 14,872; special sanitary charges to Rs. 15,482; and cost of rations to the poor, dieting charges and medicines to Rs. 8,341.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1903-04).

Principal events of the year.

498. The principal measures adopted during the year to advance the cause of education were:—

(1) The allotment to the Village School Fund from the Local Funds General was raised from 24 to 33 per cent, and the following among other charges now borne by the Village School Fund were transferred to the State Fund:—

(*a*) cost of the Normal schools,

(*b*) cost of the students' homes attached to the Normal School at Mysore,

(*c*) cost of the aided Anglo-vernacular and Sanskrit schools in villages.

(2) The scale of fees in the various classes of institutions in the State was revised. Fees at low rates (one anna and two annas respectively) were for the first time introduced into the Upper Primary and Middle school classes of the Village and Taluk Branch vernacular schools; the Lower Primary classes of those schools continuing to be free. The rate of fees in Taluk vernacular schools was raised by one anna; in the Lower Secondary classes of Anglo-vernacular Middle schools, by four annas; in the High school classes, by eight annas; and in the F. A. and B. A. classes of Colleges, by one rupee. The new rates fixed for the College classes as well as for the High school and Lower standards, are still lower than the rates obtaining in similar institutions in Madras. Government have it in purpose to apply the income thus arising from the moderate increase in the rate of the school fees to the enhancement of the pay of the Lower Secondary and Primary teachers and by increased grant-in-aid to the furtherance of private enterprise.

(3) A school of engineering was established at Mysore for training persons for the posts of taluk mestris, of work inspectors and of Upper Subordinates in the Public Works department. The Mysore Industrial School was re-organized and placed under the control of an experienced Superintendent. An industrial school was opened at Channapatna to revive the neglected local manufacture of steel musical wires and of lacquer-work articles, for which that town was once famous; and one at Chitaldrug to teach drawing, carpentry and blacksmith's work. A carpentry school was opened, and grant-in-aid was sanctioned to the Weaving Institute at Hole-Narsipur. At Dodballapur and at Chiknayakanhalli were established weaving schools with carpentry and drawing classes.

(4) Five village school masters were trained at the late Mr. Tata's Experimental Silk Farm at Bangalore in the Japanese method of reeling, mulberry cultivation and rearing of silk-worms; and were appointed as Sericultural Inspectors. Five more village school masters were under training.

(5) Twenty technical scholarships of from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a month were sanctioned to enable young Mysoreans to attend the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, and the Schools of Art, as well as the Veterinary Colleges, at Bombay and Madras, for technical and industrial education. Of those scholarships 11 were availed of during the year.

(6) In the Normal School at Mysore the teaching of practical agriculture was introduced at an initial cost of Rs. 4,828 and an annual recurring charge of Rs. 5,132, and the course of normal training was extended by seven months at a cost of Rs. 2,704. Instruction in drawing was, besides, sanctioned both in the Normal School, and in the F. A. classes of the Maharaja's College at Mysore.

(7) In the Maharani's College at Mysore, an institution originally intended for the education of high-caste girls, the High School and College classes were opened for

admission to those girls of approved parentage of all communities, who had passed the Lower Secondary examination in English.

(8) The standards were revised of (*a*) the Kannada Primary and Middle schools for boys and for girls, (*b*) the Anglo-vernacular Middle schools, (*c*) the Hindustani Taluk Primary and Middle schools for boys, and (*d*) the Hindustani Primary and Middle schools for girls. In the Hindustani Village schools of the Lower and Upper Primary grades, simpler standards were prescribed; Kannada was made compulsory instead of Persian which was left out; and a text-book of agriculture was included among the Urdu Readers for Classes I and II.

(9) Seven scholarships tenable at the Mahomedan Anglo-vernacular College at Aligarh were awarded to the sons of respectable Mahomedan families in Mysore.

(10) A special committee was appointed to frame a comprehensive curriculum of studies required for preparation for the Vidwat examination as well as to draw up a body of rules for its management. This examination is of a very high standard in the various branches of Sanskrit learning. Candidates therefore come from different parts of India, and diplomas are awarded with special presents by His Highness the Maharaja during the Dasara Durbars at Mysore.

(11) New rules defining the powers and duties of the inspecting officers were sanctioned. A re-organization of the Inspectorate was being considered, and, pending final decision thereon, the Assistant to the Inspector General was entrusted with the duties of Inspector in the districts of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur.

Effect of plague on schools.

499. The wide-spread prevalence of plague during the period covered by the report materially affected the number and strength of the educational institutions in the State. There was, on the one hand, a decline in attendance in Colleges and High schools; and, on the other, no fewer than 496 schools had to be closed for periods ranging from a fortnight to six months.

Number of schools and scholars.

500. The total number of public institutions in the State on the 30th June 1904 was 2,222 or 10 less than in 1902-03; and the number of their pupils decreased from 92,959 to 87,794, or by 5,165. The average daily attendance of all the public institutions was 64,394 or 73·76, against 67,259 or 74·86 in 1902-03. The number of private institutions declined from 1,646 to 1,576, and the attendance of their pupils from 19,105 to 18,482. The total number of the public and private institutions was thus 3,798 against 3,878, and the total attendance was 1,06,276 against 1,12,064 in 1902-03. The attendance receded almost to the figures of 1893-94 and showed a fall of 10,192 pupils from 1,16,468, in 1900-01, the highest number on record.

Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.

501. The percentage of the boys under instruction decreased from 23·08 to 21·77; and of the girls at school, from 4·15 to 4·05. The proportion of the pupils of both public and private institutions to the total population of the State was 1 in 51; and to the population of each district was :—1 in 39 for Bangalore, 1 in 40 for Tumkur, 1 in 46 for Chitaldrug, 1 in 54 for Shimoga, 1 in 56 for Mysore, 1 in 59 for Kolar, 1 in 62 for Hassan, 1 in 73 for Kadur: in all, 1 in 51 against 1 in 48 in the past year.

The districts with the highest provision of village schools in proportion to population were Kolar and Bangalore, and the districts that had the lowest were Kadur, Hassan and Mysore. The largest number of primary schools was in the district of Mysore, it being 374; and the next highest number, being 352, was in the Bangalore district. The district of Kadur came in for the smallest number, namely, 79.

Number of schools with respect to the sources of their maintenance.

502. Apart from 1,811 public institutions under State management, the total number of the aided public schools under private agency during the year under report, was 387; of which, 2 were oriental colleges; 3 Mission High schools; 32 English, and 20 Vernacular, Middle schools; 285 primary schools; and 45 schools for special instruction. The unaided public schools under private agency numbered in all 24 consisting of 3 English Middle schools, 14 primary schools and 7 schools for special instruction. The private (indigenous) schools numbered 1,57 .

503. The following table shows the number of the colleges and schools for boys id for girls in 1902-03 and 1903-04 :— Number of institutions for boys and for girls.

Serial No.	Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils		Number of institutions for female pupils		Number of pupils			
						Male		Female	
		1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
1	Colleges	7	7	1	1	571	546	4	5
2	High schools	13	13	1	1	2,822	2,651	15	22
3	Middle „	216	213	35	36	21,681	19,212	3,462	3,899
4	Primary „	1,709	1,689	197	203	53,529	47,496	8,935	12,075
5	Normal „	3	3	...	1	154	147	...	11
6	Industrial „	7	14	1	1	456	467	102	120
7	Sanskrit „	40	36	...	...	1,177	1,101	..	...
8	Commercial „	1	1	...	...	27	27	...	...
9	Engineering „	...	1	...	...	...	52	...	...
10	Schools for deaf mutes ..	1	2	...	...	24	23	..	..
	Total ...	1,997	1,979	235	243	80,441	71,722	12,518	16,072
				1902-03	1903-04				
	Private institutions for pupils of both sexes.			1,646	1,576	18,644	18,153	461	329

504. There were during the year, specially intended for Europeans and Eurasians, 6 institutions with 402 pupils; for Mahomedans, 5 Anglo-Hindustani, and 43 Hindustani, Middle schools with 2,217 pupils as well as 238 Hindustani Primary schools with 6,764 pupils; for Panchamas, 70 schools with 1,910 pupils, of whom 1,667 belonged to the depressed castes (besides 581 pupils of those castes receiving instruction in other schools, both public and private); and for Lambanis, 12 schools with 245 pupils. Number of schools with respect to special classes of people.

505. Including the pupils of these special public institutions, the number of the students in the public schools of the State, consisted of 70,917 Hindus, of 12,549 Mahomedans, of 2,100 Native Christians, of 408 Europeans or Eurasians, and of 1,820 others. Of the students of the private institutions, 716 were Brahmins, 65 Kshatriyas, 419 Vaisyas, 6,040 Lingayets, 176 Jains, 9,813 other caste Hindus, 834 Mahomedans, 8 Native Christians, and 401 others. The female pupils of the public institutions numbered in all 16,072, of whom 213 were Europeans or Eurasians, 814 Native Christians, 2,831 Mahomedans, 4,992 Brahmins, 1,571 Lingayets, 639 Vaisyas, 4,327 other high caste Hindus, 151 Jains, and 534 others.

506. During the year under report there were among public institutions in the State, 39 Sanskrit Colleges and schools, in which instruction was confined to Sanskrit language and literature; 98 Anglo-Kannada, 5 Anglo-Hindustani, and 4 Anglo-Tamil, Middle schools; 88 Kannada, and 43 Hindustani, Middle schools; 1,439 Kannada, 238 Hindustani, 1 Telugu, and 1 Mahratti, primary schools. In the remaining 266 public schools and colleges, instruction was given in whatever languages, vernacular or classical, were, in addition to English, selected by students attending them. Number of public schools with respect to languages taught.

507. Of 1,576 private (indigenous) institutions, 6, advanced, were for teaching Arabic, Persian, or other oriental classic; 3, advanced, for teaching Sanskrit; 1,155, elementary, for teaching a vernacular only or mainly; 12, elementary, for teaching the Koran; and 400 did not conform to departmental standards.

508. Of 87,794 alumni of the public institutions in the State at the close of the period covered by the report, 7,838 (of whom 7,057 were boys and 781 girls) adopted English, 4 taking up French; 4,942 (of whom 4,326 were boys and 616 girls), a classical language—(among others, 2,919 acquiring Sanskrit, 1,232 Arabic, and 713

Persian); and 87,722 (of whom 71,627 were boys and 16,095 girls), a vernacular,—(among others, 76,665 learning Kannada, 9,549 Hindustani, and 1,047 Tamil).

509. Of 18,482 students of the private schools, 42 were instructed in English; 110 in Sanskrit; 170 in Arabic; 31 in Persian; 17,002 in Kannada; 627 in Hindustani; 478, in Telugu; 27 in Mahratti; and 14 in Tamil.

Number of colleges and schools with reference to standard of education and to speciality of subjects.

510. As regards the standard of education; there were, for University education, 4 English and 4 oriental colleges against the same number in the previous year; for school education, 263 Secondary schools against 265, of which 14 against 14 were High schools and 249 against 251 were Middle schools; and for elementary education, 1,892 against 1,906 Primary schools, of which 1,593 were under departmental, and 297 under private, management.

511. As regards the speciality of the subjects taught in the public institutions; there were in the State:—

Firstly, four Normal schools of which, one was at Mysore, one at Kolar, one at Shimoga and one at Bangalore. In the Normal school at Mysore, the pupils were trained for the Moulvis' and for the Kannada Pandits' examination as well as for the Certificate examination of the Upper Secondary Grade. A full-time drawing master was appointed, and steps were taken to attach to the school a demonstration farm of 17 acres for the teaching of practical agriculture. The school at Bangalore was opened by the Wesleyan Mission for the training of female teachers; and, in it the usual course of instruction of Normal schools was accompanied with training in practical cookery and sewing. The Maharani's College at Mysore trained 3 assistant mistresses for the Lower Secondary Teachers' Certificate examination.

Secondly, fifteen industrial schools (against 8), of which 3 were weaving schools. The industrial schools were instituted wherever there was a possibility of classes being formed of students for industrial training; and the subjects taught in them were:—carpentry, drawing, printing, binding, knitting, sewing, weaving, modelling, gardening, blacksmith's work, rattan work, bell-metal work, bricklaying and rope-making. For the ropes made in the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School at Tumkur, and for the silk cloths and cotton checks manufactured at the Industrial School at Melkote, silver and bronze medals were awarded at the Madras Industrial Exhibition. Of the weaving schools, the best was the Hole-Narsipur Weaving Institute, where attention was paid to the perfecting of mechanical contrivances for warping, sizing, winding and other processes suitable for a factory of a few hand-looms. The process of dyeing and of silk-weaving was also improved.

Thirdly, one commercial school at Bangalore, in which instruction was given in book-keeping of the elementary and intermediate grades, in short hand, in type-writing, and in the Public Works Department Subordinate Accountants' test. Book-keeping and commercial correspondence were also taught in the Weaving Institute at Hole-Narsipur.

Fourthly, one engineering school at Mysore for sub-overseers, surveyors, draftsmen, taluk mestris and others; and

Fifthly, one school for deaf and dumb boys.

Number of schools with reference to provision made for boarding and physical exercise.

512. There were for the boarding of students, 21 hostels and homes, of which 17 were for male and 4 for female students. Of the 17 hostels for boys, 10 were under Government management, 6 were aided by the Government or by District or Municipal Boards, and 1 was unaided. Of the 4 hostels for girls, 3 were aided by the Government or by District or Municipal Boards and 1 was unaided. The boarders numbered 977; of whom 768 were male and 209 female students. Of the male boarders, 123 were students of arts colleges; 338 of secondary schools; 183 of primary schools; 174 of special schools. Of the female boarders, 35 belonged to secondary schools, 163 to primary schools and 11 to special schools. The conduct of the boarders in general was satisfactory. Under efficient management these hostels and boarding houses afford a wider area for the beneficent exercise of the teachers' personality, and co-operate with other wholesome influences on the moral health of the pupils that occupy them.

513. The public institutions under State control, to which hostels for male students were attached, were:—(*a*) 3 colleges: the Central college at Bangalore, the Maharaja's College at Mysore, and the Shimoga College; (*b*) 5 high schools: the high schools at other district head-quarters; and (*c*) 1 Normal school: the one at Mysore. The hostels of the Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore were used also by the students of the High schools attached to them; and the hostel of the Shimoga College was utilized by the students of the College as well as of the High school attached to it and of the local Normal school. The hostel at Kolar accommodated the students both of the local High school and of the local Normal school. With the Normal school at Mysore were associated two separate hostels: the one for the Hindu and the other for the Mahomedan students. The College hostels at Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga were efficiently administered by paid managers. The discipline and economy of the High school students' homes were regulated by a set of prescribed rules. The Normal school hostels at Mysore were under the superintendence of the Head Master assisted by committees.

514. The aided boarding houses under private management were the St. Joseph's Boarding School at Mysore; the London Mission Boys' Home, and the Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage at Bangalore; the London Mission Orphanage and the E. Mission Orphanage at Kolar and the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage at Tumkur. One unaided boarding house was the Hardwicke College students' home at Mysore.

515. For female pupils the aided boarding houses were:—the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage at Hassan; the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding Home and the London Mission Girls' Boarding Home at Bangalore. One unaided boarding house for female students was the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School Boarding Home at Bangalore.

516. As regards the institutions where provision was made to their pupils for physical exercise, detailed information was not furnished for the purposes of this report. Cricket, foot-ball and gymnastics came in for a large share of attention. Playing at tennis continued the favourite form of physical exercise in all the colleges and high schools in the State; and clubs were instituted in most of them to conduct athletics on an organised and sustained scale. Physical exercise.

517. The percentages of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number receiving instruction in public institutions were:— Percentage of pupils in each stage of education to the total number of pupils.

	High	Middle English	Middle Vernacular	Upper Primary Vernacular	Lower Primary Vernacular
Boys	2·30	7·53	4·41	15·19	70·87
Girls	·23	2·09	1·29	7·59	88·80

518. The results of the university, college, secondary, and special examinations are hereunder detailed:— Results of public examinations.

I. (1) *The B. A. Degree Examination of December 1903.* (*a*) *Science Branch.*—Thirty-three out of 53 candidates passed, 32 being Hindus and 1 a Mahomedan; 14 out of 26 in Physics, including one first class pass, 5 out of 7 in Mathematics, and 5 out of 7 in Geology passed from the Central College at Bangalore; and 6 out of 9 in History and 3 out of 4 in Mathematics from the Maharaja's College at Mysore.

(*b*) *English Language Branch.*—Forty-nine out of 58 candidates passed, of whom 1 was a Native Christian, 46 were Hindus and 2 Mahomedans: 34 out of 40 being from the Central College at Bangalore, and 15 out of 18 including 1 first class pass from the Maharaja's College at Mysore.

(*c*) *Second Language Branch.*—Forty-nine out of 56 candidates passed, of whom 46 were Hindus and 3 Mahomedans: 32 out of 38 including four first class passes being from the Central College at Bangalore; 15 out of 16 from the Maharaja's College, and 2 private lady candidates educated at the Maharani's College at Mysore. Both the candidates from the Maharani's College passed in the first class, taking the 1st and 2nd places in Kannada in the Presidency.

(2) *First-in-Arts Examination.*—Fifty-nine out of 124 candidates for the First-in-Arts Examination passed from the four Government institutions, of whom 58 were Hindus and one was a Mahomedan: 26 out of 66 including one first class pass, being

from the Central College at Bangalore; 22 out of 36, including two first class passes from the Maharaja's College, one in the second class from the Maharani's College, Mysore; and 10 out of 21 from the Shimoga College.

II. (1) *Vidwat Examination, Sanskrit.*—Ten out of the 12 candidates for the Vidwat Examination from public colleges, with 5 out of the 6 private students, passed, 3 in the first class and 12 in the second class, all of them being Hindus: 5 in Sahitya, 3 in Tarka and 2 in Mimamsa were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore.

(2) *Kannada Pandits' Examination.*—One out of 5 candidates passed the Kannada Pandits' Examination from the Government Normal School at Mysore.

(3) *Moulvis' Examination.*—Three out of the 4 candidates from the Government Normal School at Mysore, passed the Moulvis' Examination, all being Mahomedans.

III. *Secondary Examinations.* (1) *Matriculation Examination.*—Eighty-three out of the 235 candidates (including 1 girl) from 10 Government, and 17 out of the 102 boys from 3 aided, institutions, passed the Matriculation Examination. Of the passed scholars, 2 were Native Christians, 97 Hindus and 1 was a Mahomedan. There was for the State only one pass in the first class. Twenty-two out of 56 candidates passed from the Central College at Bangalore; 11 out of 36 from the Maharaja's College at Mysore; 6 out of 16 from the Shimoga College; 12 out of 20 from the Hassan High school; 10 out of 33 from the Tumkur High school; 7 out of 19 from the Kolar High school; 4 out of 14, 4 out of 13, and 4 out of 10, respectively, from the Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Chikballapur High schools; 7 out of 33 from the London Mission High school; 2 out of 29 from the Wesleyan Mission High school at Bangalore; and 8 out of 40 from the Wesleyan Mission High school at Mysore. The low percentage of the passes in the Matriculation Examination of December 1903 is explained by the Inspector General of Education to have been caused by that examination being excessively severe in elementary Physical Science, History and Geography, grouped together as one subject.

(2) *English Lower Secondary Examination.*—Two hundred and fifty-four out of 411 boys from 67 Government, 99 out of 231 candidates (3 of whom were girls) from 20 aided, and 7 out of 19 from 2 other institutions, with 22 out of 85 private students, passed the English Lower Secondary Examination; and of the passed scholars, 3 girls and 2 boys were Native Christians, 369 boys were Hindus and 11 Mahomedans: in all 382 passed out of 746 candidates.

Eight passed the Lower Secondary Examination from the Tumkur, 8 from the Chikmagalur, 8 from the Hassan, 12 from the Kolar, 12 from the Chitaldrug, 8 from the Channapatna, and 11 from the Chikballapur, High school; 9 from the London Mission, and 13 from the Wesleyan Mission, High schools at Bangalore, and 10 from the Wesleyan Mission High school at Mysore: in all 99. Of the remaining number (283) of the passed candidates, 198 belonged to 98 Anglo-Kannada schools and the rest to unspecified institutions in the State.

(3) *Vidyarthi Examination in Sanskrit.*—One hundred and five out of 174 candidates passed the Vidyarthi Examination, 33 in the first and 72 in the second class; 86 of the passed scholars being from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, 2 from the Melkote Sanskrit College, 3 from the Sravanabelagola Pathasala, 2 from the Nanjangud Pathasala, and 3 from the Krishnapura Pathasala. Ninety-five passed candidates were rewarded with sums of money amounting in all to Rs. 296.

(4) *Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.*—Eleven out of the 27 candidates from the Mysore Normal school, and 9 out of 24 private candidates, passed the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination; of whom 17 were Hindus and 3 Mahomedans. No girl appeared for this examination.

(5) *Kannada Lower Secondary Examination.*— (*a*) In the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, four hundred and sixty-seven out of 1,186 boys from 243 State, 27 out of 72 from 17 aided, institutions, as well as 44 out of 192 private students: in all 538 out of 1,450 candidates, passed; of whom 1 was a Native Christian, 506 were Hindus and 31 Mahomedans.

(*b*) Fifteen out of the 28 girls from 14 State, 11 out of the 19 girls from 4 aided, institutions, together with 2 out of 7 private students (girls), passed: of whom 9 were Native Christians, 17 Hindus and 2 Mahomedans.

IV. *Special Examinations (1) Training School Examination for Masters.*—One from a Government institution, and 1 out of 2 private students, passed the Training

School Examination Upper Secondary; of whom 1 was Hindu and 1 Mahomedan. There were no passes in the Lower Secondary Branch of this examination.

(2) *Examination for Mistresses—Lower Secondary.*—Four out of the 5 candidates from 2 State Schools passed the Training School Examination for Mistresses; of whom, 2 were Native Christians and 2 Hindus.

(3) *Examination for Masters, Primary.*—One appeared from a Government institution and passed: he was a Native Christian.

(4) *Examination for Mistresses, Primary.*—Two out of the 3 candidates from a Government institution passed, both being Native Christians.

(5) *Examination in Engineering and Surveying.*—Thirty-two out of the 42 boys from a Government institution passed the examination in Engineering and Surveying; of whom 29 were Hindus and 3 Mahomedans.

(6) *Industrial School Examination.*—Both of the two candidates who appeared for the Industrial School Examination passed, 1 of whom was a Hindu and 1 a Mahomedan.

(7) *Commercial Examination.*—Five out of the 7 candidates from an aided institution passed the commercial examination, all being Hindus.

Controlling agency.

519. In the administration of the department, the Inspector General was assisted by an Assistant Inspector General; by 11 Deputy Inspectors; and by 6 Assistant Deputy Inspectors; of whom 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Deputy Inspector did the inspecting of the Hindustani schools. During the year under report, 84 institutions were inspected by the Inspector General of Education; and 64 schools were examined and 17 were visited by the Assistant Inspector General. The number of the schools inspected during the year by the other officers was 242 Middle schools for boys and girls, and 1,712 Primary schools for boys and girls, both aided and unaided, as well as 29 Sanskrit and Special schools. The committees of village schools devoted a fairly large share of attention to the affairs of the schools in their charge.

Expenditure.

520. The following table sets out the main items of the direct expenditure on public instruction in the State during the year under report:—

Institutions	University education	Secondary Education, General		School Education, Special		Total
	Arts Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other Special Schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men	1,32,031	3,40,111	2,15,849	22,406	71,025	7,81,422
For women	12,347	78,352	70,870	1,426	2,455	1,65,450
Total ...	1,44,378	4,18,463	2,86,719	23,832	73,480	9,46,872

The indirect expenditure on public instruction during the year amounted to Rs. 2,71,229, of which Rs. 50,977 were given away as scholarships to both male and female students. The total outlay on education was thus Rs. 12,18,101 against Rs. 11,83,267 in 1902-03.

Proportion of expenditure from each source to total cost.

521. The expenditure from the State Fund was Rs. 7,07,996, against Rs. 6,91,391 in the previous year or 58·1 per cent; from Local Rates or Cesses, Rs. 2,50,019, against Rs. 2,54,925 or 20·6 per cent; from Municipal Funds, Rs. 33,791, against Rs. 33,372 or 2·7 per cent; from Fees collected, Rs. 1,07,179, against Rs. 92,300 or 8·8 per cent; from contributions and other sources, Rs. 1,19,113, against Rs. 1,11,326 or 9·8 per cent. The percentage of the outlay on education to the total revenue of the State was 4·33.

522. The annual average cost—cost calculated on direct expenditure only—of educating each pupil, was in the Government institutions Rs. 10-5-6; in the aided institutions, Rs. 12-13-1; and in the unaided institutions Rs. 4-15-0: in all institutions, Rs. 10-13-4. The average cost of education per head of population in the State was annas 3 and pies 7. The cost to the Public Fund per head of population was annas 2 and pies 11.

Outlay on English Colleges and high schools.

523. The aggregate amount expended on the English Colleges in the State was Rs. 1,27,610; of which Rs. 63,023 were incurred on the Central College at Bangalore; Rs. 40,857 on the Maharaja's College, and Rs. 12,347 on the Maharani's College at Mysore; and Rs. 11,383 on the Shimoga College. The annual cost of educating each pupil on the average monthly roll of these institutions was Rs. 337-9-5. The total cost of the 14 High schools, of which 3 were aided Mission institutions in the State, was Rs. 1,28,714; the annual average outlay on educating each pupil of these schools being Rs. 50-4-5.

Expenditure on female education.

524. The total expenditure on female education was Rs. 1,78,280 or 14·6 per cent of the total expenditure on education in the State. Rs. 1,24,887 were contributed from the State Revenue, Rs. 5,128 from the Local Funds, Rs. 1,680 from the Municipal Funds, Rs. 891 from Fees, and Rs. 45,694 from all other sources. Towards the cost of female education in the State, the Wesleyan Mission contributed Rs. 23,651, the London Mission Rs. 7,030, the Roman Catholic Mission Rs. 4,834, the M. E. Mission Rs. 1,934, the Church of England Zenana Mission Rs. 1,355, and other private bodies Rs. 771. All Government and aided schools for Hindu and Mahomedan girls were free.

Expenditure on Hostels.

525. The expenditure on hostels during the year, exclusive of the outlay on buildings, was Rs. 61,681; of which, Rs. 48,376 were incurred on hostels for male students, and Rs. 13,305 on hostels for female students. To the aggregate outlay under this head, Rs. 12,726 were contributed from the State Funds, Rs. 23,044 from subscriptions and endowments, and Rs. 26,111 from fees.

Scholarships.

526. The total amount of the public revenue, disbursed in the shape of scholarships was Rs. 50,977 or 4·18 per cent of the total amount disbursed on education. Scholarships, held in Arts Colleges aggregated Rs. 11,574; in Professional Colleges, Rs. 15,378; in Secondary schools, Rs. 13,163; and in Special schools, Rs. 10,862. Of the outlay on scholarships for scientific and technical instruction, Rs. 8,540 were spent on students prosecuting their studies in England and in America. Rs. 10,465 represent the value of the scholarships for Medicine; Rs. 1,680 of the scholarships for Engineering, and Rs. 655 of the scholarships for Technical Arts in India. Since February 1904, were sanctioned 18 scholarships from the Local Funds General for selected young men to acquire such arts and industries as could not be learnt in the State; and 11 of these scholarships were disbursed. Thirty-five scholarships at rates ranging between Rs. 3 and Rs. 7 were awarded to Mahomedan pupils; 12 of these scholarships were held in Colleges, 16 in High schools, and 7 in the Anglo-vernacular Middle schools. Seven scholarships of Rs. 4 each were allotted to the sons of Pallegar pensionaries; 2 of these scholarships were held in High schools; and 5 in the Anglo-vernacular Middle schools. Besides the outlay under this head, a sum of Rs. 995 was spent on scholarships out of the amount allotted for grants-in-aid.

Grants-in-aid.

527. The total amount incurred under this head was Rs. 1,08,623 or 8·9 per cent of the aggregate outlay on education in the year under report. Of this amount, among other items, Rs. 87,909 were contributed from the State Funds; Rs. 2,813 from the Village School Fund; Rs. 9,185 from the Local Funds General; and Rs. 9,719 from the Municipal Funds. To Sanskrit Colleges and schools was granted Rs. 22,593; to vernacular schools for girls Rs. 20,606; to vernacular schools for boys Rs. 19,093; to High schools Rs. 7,200; to students' homes Rs. 7,392; to Anglo-vernacular schools for girls Rs. 1,980; to commercial school Rs. 360; and to industrial schools Rs. 13,385.

Grants for buildings.

A sum of Rs. 1,500 was given as a building grant to the Wesleyan Mission Girls' school at Mysore; Rs. 1,000 to the M. E. Mission Orphanage, at Kolar; Rs. 860 to the Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular school at Gubbi; Rs. 500 to the Wesleyan Mission Girls' school at Channarayapatna; Rs. 470 to the Wesleyan Mission Tamil school at Marikuppam; and Rs. 170 to the Wesleyan Mission school at Veeranagere in Mysore.

Amount spent on buildings by the Education and by the Public Works department.

528. During the year under report the department of Education expended on school buildings a sum of Rs. 22,764. The department of Public Works expended Rs. 29,515, of which, Rs. 11,210 were spent on the extension and improvement alone of the hostel attached to the Central College at Bangalore; and Rs. 5,755 on the repair and improvement of the Maharaja's College students' home at Mysore.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1903-04).

529. The total amount spent by way of encouragement to authors of literary vorks and to periodicals was Rs. 3,688 ; of which, among other items, Rs. 800 vere subscribed for 200 copies of *Karnataka Kavyakalanidhi* ; Rs. 500 for 200 opies of *Karnataka Granthamala*; Rs. 250 for the purchase of the copyright of *Kathavali*, Part I.

III. Literature (1903-04).

530. The books registered under Regulation I of 1894 were during the year nder report 46 against 38 in the previous year ; of which copyright was registered or 28 works against 12, realizing Rs. 56, against Rs. 24 in the last year. The books ublished in the vernaculars of the State were : 5 dramas, 2 fictions, 2 histories, biographies, 1 history including geography, 4 books on mathematics, 4 on natural cience, 3 on language, 1 on medicine; and 1 on poetry. One book on religion was n an Indian classical language. Two books on religion and 2 on natural science vere in more languages than one.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1903-04).

Controlling agency.

531. The Deputy Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue departments continued to be in charge of the Muzrai Secretariat, in addition to his other duties, up to the end of February 1904, when a full-time Secretary was appointed for the Muzrai department with the view that he might, by means of personal inspection, give greater attention to the religious and charitable institutions in the State.

Number of Muzrai institutions.

532. The number of the Muzrai institutions during the year was 1,649, enjoying the aggregate cash grant of Rs. 3,27,786. Most of these institutions were also enjoying the income from lands endowed on them and from private donations. Besides the above, there were a great many institutions possessig land inams alone, yielding an income of over Rs. 11 lakhs per annum.

Receipts and expenditure.

533. The total receipts during the year, including cash grants, interest from the Prince Gulam Mahomed Charity Fund, the State grant towards repairs etc., income from land inams, and offerings by devotees, amounted to Rs. 6,07,646; and the total expenditure was Rs. 4,81,634; which left a balance of Rs. 1,26,012 at the end of the year. Inclusive of the savings of previous years and the funded capital of the Prince Gulam Mahomed Charity Fund, the total amount at the credit of the several Muzrai institutions was Rs. 10,00,914; of which, Rs. 4,72,000 stood invested in the Government of India Promissory Notes, and Rs. 3,26,600 were in Government deposits on which 5 per cent interest was paid.

Construction, repairs, &c.

534. Repairs to 79 institutions at a cost of Rs. 38,120 were sanctioned during the year, the cost being met from the funds of the institutions concerned, supplemented by contributions from devotees, and by grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 15,000 from the State Funds.

Local committees.

535. Seventeen local committees under the designation of dharmadarsis were newly appointed to supervise the working of the Muzrai institutions, the total number of such committees at the close of the year being 201.

Mattams.

536. The management of the endowments of the undermentioned Mattams continued in the hands of the department, as heretofore:—

Kadur district	..	1. Singangadde Matt.
		2. Bisagni Matt.
		3. Hariharpur Matt.
Hassan district	...	4. Yogananda Matt.
		5. Sravanabelagola Matt.
Bangalore district	...	6. Sivagange Matt.
Mysore district	...	7. Sosale Vyasaraya Matt.

537. The presiding priests of the Sri Raghavendra Swami, and Panchagavi and Byragi Matts in the Mysore district; of the Nidamamudi Matt in the Kolar district; of the Murgi Matt in the Chitaldrug district; and of the Yogananda Matt in the Hassan district, having died during the year, the succession of the new priests in their places was recognised by Government.

538. The inam lands attached to the Toppina Matt and those of the Ahobala Matt, all situated in the T. Narsipur taluk, were attached and brought under the temporary management of the department, as there were no presiding priests to these Matts.

539. The inam lands and villages, endowed on the four temples named below, and alienated in violation of the terms of their grant, were resumed from the alienees and restored to the institutions concerned:— Resumption and restoration of the inam lands and cash grants.

1. Rameswara temple at Magadi.
2. Venkatramanaswami temple at Ronur, Srinivaspur taluk.
3. Chennigarayaswami temple at Sampige, Gubbi taluk.
4. Venkataramanaswami temple at Haralkere, Mandya taluk.

540. The inam lands endowed on 13 temples in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Hassan districts, which had been resumed and fully assessed owing to their dilapidated condition and to other causes, were restored to the institutions concerned, on the execution of the necessary repairs to those temples, and on the revival of the puja and other services therein. The cash grant of Rs. 11-10-0 a year, endowed on the Sanyasikatte Anjaneyaswami temple in the Bangalore taluk, which had been resumed for similar reasons during the Inam settlement in 1876, was restored to the idol thereof, recently consecrated in a temple newly built at Malleswaram in the Bangalore city.

541. The cash tasdik payable to the Subrahmanyeswaraswami temple at Mavinakere (an inam village attached to the Sri Kalaseswaraswami temple at Kalasa in the Kadur district), was raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 66, the excess charge being met from the funds of the Kalaseswaraswami temple.

542. The inam lands endowed on the six undermentioned temples in the Kolar district, were attached and placed under Government management, as the temples were in a state of great disrepair. —

1. Channarayaswami temple, also known as Gopalaswami temple at Banahalli, Chintamani taluk.
2. Sripadeswara
3. Byreswara
4. Vighneswara
5. Gopalaswami

(2 to 5) temples on the Seethi Hill, Kolar taluk.

6. Virupaksheswara temple at Guttahalli, Mulbagal taluk.

543. Fresh inam lands were granted in substitution for lands originally endowed on the Darga at Tumkur, and taken up by the local Municipality for the extension of the Tumkur town.

544. The amount of the deposits made in Government treasuries by private individuals on behalf of benevolent, of charitable and of educational institutions, at the favorable rate of interest of 5 per cent per annum, allowed by Government, was the same as in last year: *viz.*, Rs. 3,26,600. Endowments by private individuals.

545. One temple at Shimoga, one at Bowringpet, one at Mysore and one in each of the taluks of Molakalmuru, Goribidnur, and Kunigal,: in all, six temples with one chattram at Mysore, were, together with their private endowments, transferred by the persons interested in their maintenance to the direct control of the Muzrai department. Private institutions brought under Muzrai management.

546. The levy of small fixed fees on every head of cattle brought for sale during the annual jatras of the Gadidam Venkataramanaswami temple in the Bagepalli, and of the Tirumale Ranganathaswami temple in the Magadi taluk, was sanctioned for the benefit of those institutions. Levy of fees on cattle at two temple jatras.

547. The income during the year from the Government of India Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,65,000 invested by Prince Gulam Mahomed on account of the charity established by him, amounted to Rs. 5,825; and the expenditure to Rs. 5,591. Inclusive of the savings of the previous years, the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 7,342. There were 153 recipients of this charity on the 30th June 1904, of whom 91 were Mahomedans, 45 Christians and 17 Brahmins. Prince Gulam Mahamed's Charity Fund.

548. The gumbuz, the tombs and mausoleum of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam, for the maintenance of which a sum of Rs. 12,911 is annually assigned under the head, "Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements," were preserved in good condition, and the services connected therewith were duly performed. Gumbuz and other Mahomedan institutions at Seringapatam.

549. There were 24 institutions enjoying a total cash grant of Rs 70,588 per annum, under the immediate supervision of the Controller of the Palace, Mysore. They were all in good condition, and services were regularly performed in them. Palace Muzrai institutions.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

550. Three institutions : *viz.*, the Arya Bodhini Sabha, the Srinivasa Mandiram and Orphanage, and the Friend-in-need Society in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, enjoyed grants of Rs. 18-12-0, Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 per mensem, respectively, from the Muzrai department.

Inspections.

551. During the year, 17 important Muzrai institutions in the Bangalore and Mysore districts were inspected by the Deputy Secretary to Government, Muzrai department.

Miscellaneous.

552. The compilation of the Muzrai quit-rent registers was completed in the case of 46 taluks up to the end of June 1904.

553. The tasdik patties of Gadidum Venkatramanaswami temple in the Bagepalli taluk, of the Chandrasekharaswami temple in the Kolar taluk and of the Ramadevaru temple at Holavanahalli in the Koratagere sub-taluk, were revised during the year.

Important orders of Government.

554. Final orders on the following subjects were passed by Government during the year :—

(1) discontinuing the practice of villagers appointing pujaris without the knowledge and sanction of the local Muzrai officers;

(2) revising the establishment of His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore and directing that the Vidyarthi examinations in that College and in the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore be held simultaneously with the same set of question papers;

(3) directing that all the collections of the Muzrai institutions made by Government officers should first be credited to the funds of the respective institutions, the amount required for expenditure in connection therewith being drawn on separate bills previously sanctioned by competent authority;

(4) directing the regular audit in the Comptroller's office of the accounts of the Muzrai institutions in the State; and

(5) appointing a committee for the management of the Nanjaraja Bahadur Chattiram at Mysore.

II. Archæology (1903-04).

Inscriptions.

555. The Chitaldrug Volume, the printing of which had been completed in 1902-3, was issued during the year under report. The complicated Tamil inscriptions of the Bangalore and Kolar districts were all deciphered and translated ; and 986 inscriptions were printed during the year : namely, 37 of the Shimoga district Part II, 128 of the Tumkur district, 493 of the Bangalore district, and 328 of the Kolar district; which were the only four volumes that remained on hand. The Shimoga Part II Volume was completed and required only to be bound. In the Tumkur and Bangalore Volumes, the original text was completed and the transliterations and translations were under progress. In the Kolar Volume the deciphering of a few more inscriptions as well as transliteration and translation remained to be done. There was every prospect of an early completion of the entire work.

556. The following are a few among the many inscriptions of interest, printed during the year :—

(*a*) One, found at Hemavati on the northern border of the Sira taluk, confirming, in the words of the important one on the subject at Sravanabelagola already published (No. 57), the date of 20th March 982 A.D. for the death of Indra-Raja, the last of the Rashtrakuta kings.

(*b*) An inscription in the Sorab taluk (1347 A.D.) showing that Marappa the 4th son of Sangama the founder of the Vijiyanagara empire was established at Gomanta-Saila or Chandragupti, now called Chandragutti, as ruler of the Kadamba kingdom ; and that he, in conjunction with the great minister Madhava—disciple of Kriyasakti—compiled *Saivagama-sara-sangraha* after collating the Vedas and Puranas.

(*c*) One, in the Goribidnur taluk, of 1388 A. D. informing us that, when Harihara Raya's son Bukka Raya was governor of Penugonda, he was desirous of providing for the water-supply of the city in order to

promote the welfare of his people ; that he accordingly gave orders to a *jala-sutra* or hydraulic engineer to bring the Henne river (Pennar) to Penugonda ; and that the latter made a channel of which traces now exist, from near Kallodi to the Siruvera tank which is 10 miles to the north.

(*d*) One, in the Tirthahalli taluk fixing absolutely the 31st August 1404 A.D. as the date of the death of the Vijiyanagar king, Harahara II.

(*e*) An inscription at Turuvekere, of so late a date as 1533 A.D., recording the grant of a village to the south of the Bhairava hill, the south-east boundary of which was stated to be the great Bouddha town named Kalavati, *Bouddhavasa-mahapuri*, which, it would be interesting to identify.

(*f*) Inscriptions of the 16th century at Humcha in the Shimoga district, representing (*a*) a Jain orator as having overcome by his eloquence the European faith (Peringiya-mata) of the agent (or viceroy) of Seringapatam, who was probably a Roman Catholic Christian ; (*b*) another as having carried on disputations so far away as at the Mogal Court at Delhi, and, there in the presence of Sultan Mahomed, defeated Bauddha and other opponents ; and (*c*) another as having debated before the Vijiyanagar king, Virupaksha.

(*g*) An inscription in the Sorab taluk of 1449 A.D., speaking of the Vijiyanagar king, Devaraya as having come to his setting (end) and become a Maharajika or demi-god, which seems to indicate an apotheosis of the Vijiyanagar sovereigns *post mortem*, similar to that of the Roman emperors.

Archæological research.

557. At Gattavadi-pura in the Nanjangud taluk were unearthed a fresh set of Ganga plates greatly corroded, but beautifully engraved. They are dated in the Saka year 826, nearly two years later than the Narasapura plates (Kolar district). These plates record the grant, by the Ganga king, Ereganga, under the direction of his uncle Raja Malla from the camp at Kadare Maldur, of the village of Siva-ayyamangala, to a Brahmin minister named Sivarayya or Kanvamahadeva, who had constructed a large tank fed by three small rivers. They are of considerable historical value especially in regard to the 9th century, as they throw light on the dark point of the identity of Ereyappa, a name of frequent occurrence in inscriptions ; and afford confirmatory evidence of the geneology of the Ganga kings down to Sivamara Saygotta. They facilitate the adjustment of a number of undated inscriptions which, from the recurrence of the same names among the kings without any distinctive mark, it has been difficult to assign to their proper periods ; and render it possible to collect a consistent narrative of events from the 9th century.

558. Of the several manuscripts obtained during the year, one is *Sachchhudra-adhikara nirnaya*, a law book for Sudras in Sanskrit by Tirumalaraya, the learned minister of Chikkadeva Raya, in the end of the 17th century; another, *Sripala-charite* in Kannada by Mangarasa, in the beginning of the 16th century; and third, *Kalyana-karaka* a work on medicine in Sanskrit by Ugraditya, probably of the 12th or 13th century.

Conservation of ancient buildings.

559. The views of the Director of Archæological Researches having been conveyed to the Chief Engineer in regard to the restoration of the ruined Kedareswara temple at Halebid, plans and estimates were under preparation during the year.

III. Government Press (1903-04).

Purchase of new materials.

560. To the stock at the Government Central Press, Bangalore, a new printing machine and 10,000 lbs. of type were added during the year at a cost of Rs. 16,000.

Work.

561. The value of the printing and binding work turned out during the year, at the Central Press, amounted to Rs. 1,53,212 against Rs. 1,49,871 in 1902-03 and Rs. 87,179 in 1901-02. While in 1902-3 the Press had to cope with heavy work connected with the report and statistics of the Census of 1901, it had in the year under report equally arduous work in connection with the remodelling of the General and Revenue Secretariat and with the supply of new forms to various offices and of school books to the Education department.

Receipts and expenditure.

562. Inclusive of the value of the type cast, and the Gazette and miscellaneous receipts, the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,63,067 against Rs.1,61,004 in 1902-03 ; while the expenditure, including the cost of the new printing machine and types, amounted to Rs. 89,544 against Rs. 78,694. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 73,523 against the surplus of Rs. 82,310 in the previous year.

General.

563. The Superintendent of the Government Press visited the Government Press and some of the private presses at Madras to study the various systems of working there. Mr. Fisher, Superintendent of the Madras Government Press, having been asked, inspected the Central Press at Bangalore. Proposals for placing the Central Press on a better footing in regard to materials, qualified workmen, &c., were under the consideration of Government in connection with Mr. Fisher's report.

Branch Press, Mysore.

564. The value of the printing and binding work done in the Government Branch Press at Mysore, was Rs. 4,127 and the expenditure Rs. 2,685; the surplus amounting to Rs. 1,442.

IV. Government Stationery (1903-04).

Stock.

565. The year under report opened with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 47,823. The stock added during the year was of the value of Rs. 79,264 against Rs. 75,171 in the previous year : *viz.*, English stationery Rs. 18,790; country articles including paper supplied by the Imperial Mills of Calcutta Rs. 52,645; blank books received from the Government Press Rs. 6,566; and articles returned by different departments etc., Rs. 1,262.

Supply to Public departments.

566. The total cost of the stationery issued during the year to the Public departments amounted to Rs. 82,382 against Rs. 73,382 in 1902-03; showing an increase of Rs. 9,000, due chiefly to the larger supplies furnished to the Government Press, the value of these supplies amounting during the year under report to Rs. 46,705 against Rs. 38,104 in 1902-03.

Balance.

567. The closing balance of stock at the end of the year was of the value of Rs. 44,704.

Rules revised

568. The stock of stationery was examined during the year by a committee whose recommendations in regard to the kinds of papers to be used for different purposes, were adopted; and the rules for the supply and consumption of stationery were revised.

V. Meteorology (1903-04).

Observatories.

569. There were four Observatories in the State, as in the previous year : namely the first class Observatory at Bangalore with self-registering instruments, and the three second class Observatories established eleven years since at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. The various self-recording instruments of the Central Observatory worked most satisfactorily throughout the year. The usual daily telegrams giving the 8 A.M. observations were despatched with the utmost regularity throughout the year from all the four stations to Simla, Madras and Bombay for incorporation in the daily weather reports issued from those centres by the Government of India. The observations taken daily at 10 A.M., and 4 P.M., were posted into the books supplied by the Government of India, and punctually despatched on the last day of each month to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Publication of observations.

570. The mean daily observations at each of the four stations were published weekly in the *Mysore Gazette*, and an abstract of the monthly means was also regularly published. During the year was issued the tenth annual report embodying all the observations at the four stations for every day of the year 1902.

Rain-gauge stations.

571. There were during the year, 210 rain-gauge stations against 206 in 1902; and of that number, 130 were inspected. Seven new gauges and thirteen new measure glasses were supplied in 1903-04. The tenth rainfall report for 1902 was issued during the year.

Expenditure.

572. The cost of the Meteorological department during the year 1903-04, was Rs. 12,744 against Rs. 12,158; of which, establishment charges amounted to Rs. 11,596, and contingent charges, to Rs. 1,148.

VI. Horticulture and Public Gardens (1903-04).

The Lal-Bagh: its history.

573. The Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens, has inserted in his report a fragment of a printed copy, picked up in a sweetmeat shop, of a letter dated the 24th April 1819 purporting to have been addressed by the Secretary to the Government of India to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, desiring that the Garden at Bangalore might be considered as a branch of the extensive Botanical Establishment at the Presidency of Fort William; and authorizing the Resident at Mysore to maintain the establishment necessary for the proper care of the garden under the general superintendence and control of Dr. Wallich, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta, and to charge the expenses to the Supreme Government. Twenty years later, the Lal-Bagh was at the disposal of the Commissioner of Mysore, who made it over in 1839 to an agri-horticultural society established at Bangalore under his auspices and supported by private contributions, but it was restored to the Commissioner on the dissolution of the society in 1842 in consequence of "the frequent departure of valued supporters and other similar causes." In 1856 it was selected, at the instance of Dr. Cleghorn, for the establishment of a horticultural garden "designed for the improvement of indigenous products, the introduction of exotics, the supply of these to the hills and plains when acclimatized, and the exhibition to the people of an improved system of cultivation in practical and successful operation." From 1858 it has been under the care of trained Superintendents, and it is now one of the most popular institutions in the State.

Visitors.

574. The number of the visitors at the Lal-Bagh was slightly in excess of 200,000, which is about the normal attendance. Carriages admitted during the year numbered about 14,000.

Season.

575. With a rainfall of 53 inches and 82 cents (against 28 inches and 7½ cents in 1902), the season was abnormally wet. The upper portion of the garden was partly submerged, owing to leakages in the tank-bund, but the slight damage thus caused was more than repaid by the thorough watering, which the extensive and drier parts of the garden received.

Garden improvements.

576. The different departments of the garden were all efficiently maintained. Particular attention was paid to the improvement of the rosary by importing about 250 varieties of roses and by introducing improved flower pots.

Apprentice gardeners and volunteers.

577. Six apprentices were under instruction and training, of whom three left, one finding suitable employment in the Lal-Bagh and the two others in private gardens. Two more joined the institution at the end of the year. One student from Hyderabad and one from Travancore attended the garden daily for several months with the object of improving their knowledge.

Horticultural shows.

578. The usual Summer and Winter Shows were held in the Albert Victor Conservatory. The show of flowers and vegetables was up to or above the average, while that of fruits was below the mark at the Summer Show, and fair at the Winter Show. In addition to a liberal award of prizes, three medals were granted. The exhibits of vegetables were not sufficiently numerous. The net cost to Government of these Shows amounted to Rs. 1,507.

579. The City Market Show was also held in the Albert Victor Conservatory.

Menagerie and aviaries.

580. The extensive improvements to the menagerie buildings were completed by the Public Works department during the year.

Receipts and expenditure.

581. From sale proceeds and from fees for admission to the Horticultural Shows, a sum of Rs. 3,834 was realized during the year against Rs. 3,010 in the year previous. The expenditure under all the heads amounted to Rs. 26,170.

Other gardens and parks.

582. The more important of the other gardens and parks maintained by the State were the Cubbon Park at Bangalore, the Gordon and Curzon Parks at Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, and the Exotic Garden at Nandidrug. The net cost of maintaining these amounted to Rs. 10,439.

VII. Government Museum (1903-04).

Visitors.

583. The Institution was visited by 107,285 persons, against 141,353 in 1902-03. The larger attendance was probably due to the greater confidence in

the matter of plague restrictions. The attendance of gosha ladies on the days reserved for them was 5,554 against 5,441 in 1902-03.—

Additions

584. One-hundred and forty-five natural history specimens, 136 specimens of coins, 2 of medals, 9 of minerals, and 3 of cocoons, 1 reeling machine of Sikkim, and 31 books, besides 40 miscellaneous articles, were added to the collection in the Museum, by departmental collection, donations, exchange and purchase. The total collection of coins amounted to 4,118 and that of medals to 69. The Hon'ble Sir James Bourdillon kindly secured ribbons for some of the war medals.

Artware.

585. During the year, artware was sold to the value of Rs. 1,262 including Rs. 342 realized at the Madras Industrial Exhibition. The Government allotment of Rs. 500 for the purchase of artware was mostly expended on sandalwood carvings.

Cost.

586. The cost of the Institution for the year was Rs. 3,427 against Rs. 3,387 in the previous year.

General.

587. An estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 7,450 for tiling the ground floor of the building with "Minton Tiles."

VIII. Printing Presses (1903-04).

588. Including the Government Press, there were in the State 28 presses, of which 14 were in the Bangalore, 1 in the Kolar, 11 in the Mysore, 1 in the Shimoga, and 1 in the Chitaldrug, district. There were 6 newspapers and 8 periodicals, including 2 Government Gazettes.

IX. Libraries (1903-04).

Government libraries.

589. There were two Government Libraries:—One the Educational Library and Museum at Bangalore, and the other the Oriental Library at Mysore. In the former, Rs. 404 were spent on books and magic lantern slides and Rs. 76 as subscriptions to the magazines and journals for the Reading Room. As regards the latter; additions to the library during the year were 693 printed Sanskrit, Kannada and English books and 422 Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts, among which were 17 rare works of special interest. Five hundred and fifteen printed volumes were lent out. A large number of books and manuscripts, was consulted by visitors in the Library. To the Palace Library were added 334 Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts.

Private libraries and reading rooms.

590. During the year under report, there were in the State 11 private libraries and 32 reading rooms, of which 10 libraries and reading rooms were in the Bangalore, 7 in the Kolar, 7 in the Tumkur, 7 in the Mysore, 2 in the Hassan, 2 in the Shimoga, 4 in the Kadur, and 4 in the Chitaldrug, district. Their object was one or more of the following:—

(1) diffusion of useful knowledge,

(2) encouragement of female education, and

(3) intellectual and social improvement.

The members and visitors of these institutions numbered in all 22,387; of whom 1,034 were ladies; 1,030 of the latter being returned by a single institution, *viz.*, Sri Yadugiri Sadananda Vardhini Sabha of Melkote. The total income of these institutions was Rs. 8,207, which gives an average revenue of Rs. 191 for each institution.

The Central Book Depot.

591. On the 1st of July 1903, the value of stock in the Central Book Depot was Rs. 1,21,731 and of the stock in the Branch Depots Rs. 8,984, making a total of Rs. 1,30,715. The stock was increased during the year by books, maps, etc., valued at Rs. 35,481. The avails of sale during the year amounted to Rs. 37,254, of which the commission allowed to Branch Book Depot keepers and purchasers was Rs. 1,685. Books of the value of Rs. 7,785 were supplied to libraries of schools and Government Offices.

B. K. VENKATA VARADA IYENGAR,

The 4th September 1905.

Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments.

Karnataka State Archives (B)
(Departmental Library)
Accession No. 1495
Date

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APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the State showing changes in personnel during the year 1903-04.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, B.L., K.C.I.E.	Dewan ..	18th Mar. 1901	..	
Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, B.A., C.I.E.	Member of Council.	1st April 1898	12th Mar. 1904	
„ C. Sreenivasiengar, Rajamantra Pravina.	Do ...	18th Mar. 1901	.	
Rao Bahadur C Madiah ...	Do ...	13th March 1904	...	*Vice* Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao (retired).
Dewan Bahadur A. Ramachendra Iyer, B.A., B.L., Rajadharma Pravina.	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	4th Nov. 1902	30th June 1904	
Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court.	17th June 1901	...	
Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn, Barrister-at-Law.	Do ...	4th Nov. 1902	6th Jan. 1904	
Mr. H. V. Nanjundiah, M.A., M.L. ...	Do ...	1st Feb. 1904	...	*Vice* Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn (deceased).

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws.

Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts	Introduced during year under report	Remarks
1. A Regulation to provide for recovery of advances to Agricultural Banks, II of 1903.	...	14th Aug. 1903	
2. The City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, III of 1903.	Yes	1st Dec. 1903	
3. A Regulation to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, IV of 1903.	...	7th Nov. 1903	
4. The Mysore Whipping Regulation, V of 1903.	Yes	14th Nov. 1903	
5. A Regulation to amend the Indian Penal Code, as it is in force in Mysore, I of 1904.	Yes	1st April 1904	
6. A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, II of 1904.	Yes	Do	
7. A Regulation for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies, III of 1904.	Yes	31st Mar. 1904	
8. A Regulation to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation.	Yes	19th April 1904	
9. A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901.	Yes	22nd June 1904	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the State for 1903-04.

Arm of Service.	Sanctioned strength of the force.	Number of fighting officers and men.					Details of force at end of current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the Force, including followers for 1902-03.	Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the Force, including followers for the year 1903-04.	Arms.	Remarks.
		At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, battalions and batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						
				Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
														Rs.	Rs.		
Cavalry	397	376	69	11	18	20	396	1	...	...	16	63	317	1,59,627	1,49,053	Swords and lances ...	Employed on escorts, patrol and other duties.
Sappers	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infantry	1,809	1,718	218	27	87	133	1,689	3	...	...	49	363	1,277	2,15,209	2,18,360	Swords and muskets ...	Employed in guarding the Huzur, District, and Taluk treasuries in the State.
Imperial Service Troops ...	516	503	22	1	8	...	516	1	...	...	24	75	417	3,60,947	3,41,929	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	Employed on escort, &c., duties.
Total ...	2,722	2,597	309	39	113	153	2,601	5	...	...	89	501	2,011	7,35,783	7,09,342		The troops are efficient for the purpose for which they are maintained.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police in the State for the year 1903-04.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined departmentally, degraded, or suspended.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector General of Police...	1	* 1,900	Rs. 9,78,052	134	1,813	51	68	245	3,158	Information not procurable.	
District Superintendents, Assistant District Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police.	13	†100 to 750									
Inspectors and Probationary Inspectors ...	102	30 to 200									
Chief Constables	13	35 to 100									
Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafadars and Sergeants	753	10 to 25									
Constables.	5,045	7 to 10									

* This was the pay of Mr. Madiah, Rao Bahadur, who drew pay of the office of Councillor, while he was Inspector General of Police.

† This includes the pay of the Special Superintendent of the Kolar Gold Fields, who is a lent officer from the Madras Service.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the State during the year 1903-04.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions - (cols. 4 and 5)		Percentage of accused sent for trial.		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	*8,294	*7,427	5,979	4,629	5,851	4,472	3,787	3,072	1,957	1,630	63·3	66·4	64·7	68·6	*Includes pending cases

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the State during the year 1903-04.

State	* Amount stolen		* Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	1,78,006	2,06,973	63,053	76,786	35·4	37·09	* Only in cognizable cases.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of Crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of per-			
										Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine	
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total					Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115 ...	...Abetment of offence not committed, etc....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	...Abetting commission of offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	...Concealing design to commit offence, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.											
2	131 to 136, 133	...Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 264, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	2	33	35	16	34	39	25	2	17	...	6
4	212 to 216	...Harbouring an offender	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	...
5	224 to 226	...Other offences against public justice ...	15	21	36	37	25	24	15	1	11	...	2
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	13	18	31	32	21	185	85	...	12	...	17
7	140, 170, 171	...Personating public servant or soldier ..	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	31	74	105	92	82	250	127	3	41	...	25
		Class II—Serious offences against the person.											
8	302, 303, 396	...Murder ...by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		...Murder ...by dacoits ...	1	1	2	2	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
10		...Murder ...by robbers ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		...Murder ...by poison ...	...	3	3	...	3	4	2	...	...	...	...
12		...Murder ...other murders ...	16	45	61	52	46	75	*39	...	8	...	...
13	307 ...	...Attempts at murder	3	9	12	9	8	8	3	...	2	...	1
14	304, 308...	...Culpable homicide	6	21	27	25	22	32	12	...	8	1	1
15	376 ...	...Rape	2	5	7	14	6	6	3	...	3	...	...
16	377 ...	...Unnatural offences	2	...	2	2	1	...	†1	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ..	...Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	12	20	32	10	17	11	6	1	3	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	...Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	2	18	20	25	18	17	11	4	2	2	...
19	329, 331, 333	...Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	...Grievous hurt	19	62	81	75	63	101	134	5	11	1	6
21	328 ...	...Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	4	7	5	5	4	3	...	2	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	...Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	2	4	5	3	11	7	...	3	...	...

VII.

cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the State, during the year 1903-04.

sons sentenced						Term of imprisonment												
Fine only	Whipping	Total	Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined, being insane	Number of persons who died during or before trial	Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	25	13	...	...	1	2	1	8	2	9	..	2	...	...	...	1	
1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	
...	1	15	10	...	1	2	4	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
56	...	85	140	...	...	16	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	1	127	163	...	2	19	19	1	15	3	10	...	2	...	...	...	42	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	8	44	1	1	...	..	2	...	..	2	...	...	4	12	17	10	* Details of sentence for one person not furnished.
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	33	
...	...	10	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	2	...	14	
...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† Details of sentence for one person not furnished.
2	...	6	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
3	...	11	2	...	...	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
7	...	30	52	...	...	12	...	7	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	‡ Details of sentence for four persons not furnished.
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
4	...	7	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year	Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons			
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine	
										Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	36	112	148	131	111	146	48	1	7	4	6
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	17	32	49	41	38	53	24	...	17	...	7
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	2	7	9	3	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining, a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	23	92	115	115	93	133	62	2	19	2	8
29	304 A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	5	7	12	2	8	9	4	...	3	...	...
		Total ...	151	442	593	516	450	626	*259	13	88	10	29
	Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	59	37	96	52	29	121	*38	...	32	...	4
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt: by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt: by other means ...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... in dwelling house	13	13	26	11	10	30	12	...	6	2	4
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	14	11	25	21	14	12	7	...	2	...	5
		Robbery ... other robberies ...	(a) 37	42	79	56	52	28	14	..	11	...	3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	27	29	56	33	36	34	19	1	..	...	1
35	428, 429... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	23	64	87	69	67	66	40	4	8	...	6
36	454, 455, 457 to 460..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	*1,167	1,066	2,233	939	921	625	*376	3	252	4	95
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	14	17	20	15	31	6	...	...	1	4
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,344	1,277	2,621	1,208	1,144	947	*512	8	311	7	122

VII.—contd.

cases disposed of etc,.—contd.

sons sentenced						Term of imprisonment												Remarks
Fine only	Whipping	Total	Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined, being insane	Number of persons who died during or before trial	Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
30	...	48	77	...	...	7	1	2	6	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	23	
...	...	24	33	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	6	...	6	5	..	...	11	
...	...	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60	1	62	67	...	...	5	11	2	11	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	32	
1	..	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
77	1	218	316	1	2	31	16	16	29	5	14	4	8	17	17	17	124	* Details of sentence for 6 persons not furnished.
...	...	36	71	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	13	8	12	...	...	4	* Details of sentence for two persons not furnished.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	12	18	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	14	12	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	(a) Include 1 C. case
17	...	19	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	8	
21	1	40	23	...	...	5	5	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	
4	9	367	218	...	...	28	32	36	165	46	39	3	5	...	...	...	51	*Details of sentence for 9 persons not furnished.
1	...	6	11	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	10	501	372	...	...	41	37	38	179	54	47	25	15	12	...	...	93	* Details of sentence for 11 persons not furnished

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, the number

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of Offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year	Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons			
			Balance from past year	Committed during present year	Total					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine	
										Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Class IV—Minor offences against the person.											
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	37	45	82	64	56	55	21	1	1	1	...
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	...	4	4	1	4	7	4	...	2	...	2
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	37	49	86	65	60	62	25	1	3	1	2
		Class V—Minor offence against property.											
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	71	45	116	45	42	18	14	3	7	1	2
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle	89	208	297	285	214	245	(a)152	...	60	5	39
		Theft ... ordinary	849	1,577	2,426	1,753	1,557	1,364	(b)979	19	434	36	243
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	56	100	156	132	100	68	29	2	20	...	3
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	8	251	259	244	244	328	(c)215	1	182	...	13
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	20	85	105	143	80	101	(d) 49	...	15	1	2
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles	19	9	28	28	13	13	3	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,112	2,275	3,387	2,630	2,250	2,137	e1,441	25	718	43	302
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.											
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	5	6	11	9	6	10	11	...	4	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B) C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	2	31	33	51	29	51	(f) 43	3	19	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do Excise Laws... ...	...	5	5	17	5	7	6	...	2	...	...
		Do Opium Act	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do Railway Laws ...	2	8	10	4	8	7	5	...	...	...	...
		Do Customs Laws ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Do Arms Act	11	61	72	203	68	78	71	1	2	...	...
52	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, Sec. 74 of Act III of 1888, Act III of 1889, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances	24	129	153	84	130	90	126	3	...	3	1
53	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Coffee thefts	5	17	22	20	17	17	14	2	7	...	2
		Municipal Bye-laws	...	194	194	390	194	225	219	...	...	...	...
		Forest Rules	3	4	7	34	6	30	17	...	2	...	12
		Police Rules	...	64	64	132	64	58	80	...	..	...	..
		Explosives Regulation	...	3	3	...	3	4	2	..	...	...	...
		Registration Act	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
		Village Sanitation Rules	...	33	33	45	33	...	71	...	...	...	...
		Post Office Act	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	...		1	...
		Game and Fish Preservation Regulation	..	7	7	10	7	13	26	...	...	...	...
		Mining Regulation	1	20	21	55	17	17	12	...	4	...	...
		Telegraph Act	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	53	582	635	1,058	587	607	* 708	9	40	4	15
		Grand Total ...	2,728	4,699	7,427	5,569	4,573	4,629	†3,072	59	1,201	65	495

VII.—concluded.

of cases disposed of, etc.—concld.

sentenced			Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined, being insane	Number of persons who died during or before trial	Term of Imprisonment									Transportation	Capital Punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
Fine only	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
18	...	21	22	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	8	
...	...	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
18	...	25	23	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	8	
1	...	14	11	...	...	5	1	...	5	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	
14	3	121	80	...	...	34	19	13	25	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	30	(a) Details of sentence for 31 persons have been shown under "theft, ordinary."
198	59	989	394	...	...	262	181	52	146	66	15	7	...	3	1	...	78	
3	1	29	36	...	...	2	2	2	12	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	(b) Details of sentence for 20 persons not furnished
7	10	213	84	...	...	26	57	28	38	27	14	6	...	...	...	...	14	
24	4	46	49	...	...	8	6	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	(c) Details of sentence or 2 persons not furnished.
2	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
249	78	1,415	668	...	...	337	266	95	228	106	39	14	..	3	1	..	143	(d) Details of sentence for 3 persons not furnished.
7	...	11	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) Details of sentence for 25 persons not furnished.
20	...	42	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	10	(f) Details of sentence for 1 person not furnished.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	...	71	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
119	...	126	30	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	
3	...	14	2	...	...	6	2	..	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	
219	...	219	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	17	20	...	..	14	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
80	...	80	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
71	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
26	...	26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	12	5	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
639	...	707	88	...	...	32	10	1	10	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	29	* Details of sentence for 1 person not furnished.
1,083	90	2,993	1,630	1	4	465	349	151	461	176	117	44	25	32	18	17	439	† Details of sentence for 43 persons not furnished.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and of those dealt with by the various Courts in the State during the year 1903-04.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1903-04					Total								
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily	Arrested in presence of Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
Sessions Judges' Courts (3) ...	71	150	26	352	16	1	...	...	410	395	3	199	162	...	2	29	
District Magistrates' Courts (8) ...	59	62	20	48	24	32	21	...	150	145	8	25	95	4	...	13	
Other Magistrates' Courts (122) ...	15,556	13,324	1,291	4,490	1,371	15,261	220	...	26,557	22,633	4,737	10,639	5,905	391	27	934	
Total ...	15,686	13,536	1,337	4,890	1,411	15,294	241	..	27,117	23,173	4,748	10,863	6,162	395	29	976	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the State during the year 1903-04.

Name of Court	Number of persons and cases— Applications rejected		Sentences: Confirmed		Modified		Reversed		Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry ordered		Pending		Remarks
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court of Mysore	57	49	115	100	57	46	74	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	20	Before the Chief Court there were 13 appeals from acquittal involving 13 persons. 6 of these appeals involving 6 persons were dismissed, 3 involving 3 persons resulted in conviction, and 4 were pending.
Sessions Judges (3 Divisions) ...	5	5	143	128	19	14	49	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	11	11	
Magistrates of Districts; and Ist class Magistrates having appellate powers.	20	19	415	298	111	60	282	195	4	4	13	1	6	6	70	55	
Total ...	82	73	703	526	187	120	405	277	4	4	13	1	7	7	113	86	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Cases.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the State during the year 1903-04.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year, and received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year										Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks (Suits not estimable in money)
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex-parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
											Rs. a. p.														Yrs m d	
District Courts (3) ...	89	53	53	66	142	119	71	56	71	63	566,521 7 6	1	19	46	19	11	...	8	19	6	13	5	32	509,248 5 4	... 9 19	9
Subordinate Judges' Courts (5).	233	772	3,259	3,934	3,492	4,706	2,924	3,892	568	814	768,492 6 10	92	3,783	59	2,559	1,161	83	92	19	1,808	605	503	986	835,772 10 8	... 3 1	12
Munsiffs' Courts (17).	5,859	5,149	15,230	14,809	21,089	19,958	15,534	14,309	5,555	5,149	1,787,484 12 2	926	13,408	475	10,272	3,564	522	240	...	6,768	2,231	2,295	3,515	17,79,998 1 [illegible]	... 3 21	211
Total ...	6,181	5,974	18,542	18,809	24,723	24,783	18,529	18,757	6,194	6,026	3,122,498 10 6	1,019	17,210	580	12,850	4,744	605	340	38	8,582	28,49	2,803	4,523	31,25,019 1 5	... 5 14	282

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Cases—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the State during the year 1903-04.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1903-04			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value of present year	Past year	Present year	Value of present year	Past year	Present year	Value of present year	Past year	Present year	Value of present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
District Courts (3) ...	52	41	12,63,383 6 1	186	121	7,82,063 12 8	238	162	20,45,447 2 9	197	121	14,61,341 15 5	41	41	5,84,105 3 4	32	5	4	
Subordinate Judges' Courts (5)	358	1,181	7,00,677 12 1	4,887	5,910	18,15,208 1 0	5,245	7,091	25,15,885 13 1	4,064	5,927	21,13,790 11 6	1,181	1,164	4,02,095 1 7	1,078	83	3	
Munsiffs' Courts (17) ..	4,117	3,947	580,792 1 3	23,419	21,988	28,43,509 15 6	27,536	25,935	34,03,311 15 9	23,589	22,132	26,52,051 11 11	3,947	3,803	7,52,260 3 10	3,746	54	3	
Total ..	4,527	5,169	25,44,953 3 5	28,492	28,019	54,40,781 13 2	33,019	33,188	79,64,644 15 7	27,850	28,180	62,27,184 6 10	5,169	5,008	17,38,460 8 9	4,856	142	10	

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year		Total		Disposed of during—		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of								Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Y. m. d.	Y. m. d.
Chief Court of Mysore—																								
Appeals from original decrees...	350	299	400	225	750	524	161	253	589	271	2,00,588 9 11	96,979 1 0	95	147	24	44	27	41	15	18	8	3	1 8 7	1 5 7
Appeals from appellate decrees.	331	197	145	180	476	377	279	233	197	144	21,000 0 0	27,508 9 6	183	125	58	73	21	24	15	9	2	2	1 4 13	1 2 27
Appeals from original orders ...	39	58	73	79	112	137	54	93	58	44	.....	.....	30	54	12	13	1	4	9	19	2	3	0 6 6	0 10 5
Do from appellate orders...	9	11	7	4	16	15	5	12	11	3	.....	.....	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...		
District Judges' Courts—																								
Appeals from decrees ...	718	847	471	192	1,189	1,039	342	459	847	580	1,52,456 5 2	97,516 2 7	130	238	101	87	29	69	32	36	42	38	0 10 16	0 9 26
Do from orders ...	66	93	115	116	181	209	88	104	93	105	.....	.....	42	42	15	12	2	1	19	14	10	35	0 7 3	0 10 18
Sub-Judges' Courts—																								
Appeals from decrees ...	96	62	220	737	316	799	254	466	62	333	28,063 8 8	83,412 13 3	132	295	67	72	15	32	21	26	19	41	0 2 15	0 2 14
Do from orders ...	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	...	.....	.....	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	17		6	...	0 1 20
Total ..	1,609	1,567	1,431	1,566	3,040	3,133	1,183	1,653	1,857	1,480	4,02,108 7 9	3,11,416 10 4	615	916	277	307	95	162	111	140	85	128	0 9 0	0 9 17

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the State during the calendar year 1903.

Station.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily averages.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
									Rs. a. p.		
Bangalore ...	1 Central Jail ...										
Mysore and Head-quarters of other Districts and Taluks.	1 District Jail and 77 lock-ups	1,057	6,671	8,982	7,728	1153·95	1053·92	1,911	72,180 7 10	11 days	15

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the State during the year 1903-04.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents, registration of which has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore State ...	55,018	57,637	21,510	21,579	27,557	30,015	393	435	862	316	4,422	4,555	54,344	56,900	Rs. 1,23,59,804	Rs. 1,36,73,434	433	431	341	306	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the State during the year 1903-04.

Description.	Past year.						Present year.						Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Mortgages ...	21,510	44,95,998	0	0	38,291	12	0	21,579	48,34,013	0	0	38,720	8	0	
Sale deeds ...	27,557	47,31,386	0	0	40,831	8	0	30,015	50,50,253	0	0	43,964	8	0	
Wills ..	393	.....			1,459	12	0	435	.....			1,633	4	0	
Money bonds ...	362	79,064	0	0	429	4	0	316	82,512	0	0	381	4	0	
Miscellaneous ...	4,422	30,53,356	0	0	26,529	3	2	4,555	37,06,656	0	0	27,838	6	0	Includes receipts other than registration fees such as, searches, etc.
Total ...	54,244	1,23,59,804	0	0	1,07,541	7	2	56,900	1,36,73,434	0	0	1,12,537	14	0	
Deduct expenditure ...	.....	.....			77,953	13	8	.....	.....			82,164	14	9	
Surplus ...	.....	.....			29,587	9	6	.....	.....			30,372	15	3	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Bangalore district during the year 1903-04.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st July 1903.	Receipts during		Total in current year.	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1904.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Municipalities.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	38,494	2,20,084	2,40,821	2,79,315	1,82,490	2,52,674	26,641	
1 Hoskote	2,017	5,529	3,315	5,862	3,542	2,747	3,115	
2 Dodballapur	1,796	6,310	3,317	5,113	4,514	3,514	1,599	
3 Nelamangala	661	2,982	2,453	3,114	2,321	2,041	1,073	
4 Tyamagondlu	81	2,615	2,728	2,809	2,534	2,014	795	
5 Kankanhalli	— 332	2,117	2,205	1,873	2,449	2,320	— 447	
6 Magadi	546	3,542	3,240	3,786	2,996	2,761	1,025	
7 Closepet	493	3,943	3,818	4,311	3,450	3,827	484	
8 Channapatna	3,898	8,482	5,528	9,426	4,584	6,372	3,054	
9 Anekal	5,020	9,241	3,092	8,112	4,221	4,582	3,530	
10 Sarjapur	1,868	3,142	1,380	3,248	1,274	2,041	1,207	
11 Devanhalli	2,599	6,949	3,661	6,260	4,350	4,125	2,135	
12 Vadigenahalli	2,823	4,517	2,144	4,967	1,694	2,694	2,273	
Total ...	21,560	59,429	37,381	58,881	37,929	39,038	19,843	
1 Yelahanka	326	1,316	1,188	1,514	990	1,514	..	These four Municipalities have been converted into Village Unions under the Local Boards Regulation with effect from 1st July 1901.
2 Kengeri	968	1,619	1,116	2,084	651	2,084	...	
3 Sulibele	1,437	2,183	879	2,316	746	2,316	...	
4 Dommasandra	842	1,933	690	1,532	1,091	1,532	...	
Total ...	3,573	7,051	3,873	7,446	3,478	7,446	...	
Grand Total ...	25,073	66,480	41,254	66,327	41,407	46,484	19,843	

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Kolar district during the year 1903-04.

Municipalities.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Kolar	3,871	10,815	11,725	15,596	6,944	11,447	4,149
2 Bowringpet	4,709	8,982	7,765	12,474	4,273	5,516	6,958
3 Chintamani	19,298	26,878	6,621	25,919	7,569	7,546	18,373
4 Srinivaspur	1,323	2,701	1,325	2,648	1,378	1,621	1,027
5 Mulbagal	763	4,117	4,053	4,821	3,349	3,609	1,212
6 Sidlaghatta	3,677	7,713	5,021	8,698	4,036	5,421	3,277
7 Chikballapur	14,579	26,761	11,384	25,963	12,182	9,870	16,093
8 Bagepalli	255	1,018	1,120	1,375	763	872	503
9 Gudibanda	949	1,889	872	1,821	940	1,100	721
10 Goribidnur	1,133	2,659	2,188	3,321	1,526	1,833	1,488
11 Malur	1,481	3,312	1,926	3,407	1,831	2,592	815
Total ...	52,043	96,845	54,000	1,06,043	44,802	51,427	54,616

APPENDIX XVI—contd.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Tumkur district during the year 1903-04.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st July 1903.	Receipts during		Total in current year.	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1904.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Municipalities.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Tumkur	5,655	19,509	10,211	15,866	13,854	15,412	454	
2 Maddagiri	1,015	3,619	2,816	3,831	2,604	2,874	957	
3 Koratagere	514	1,480	987	1,501	966	1,384	117	
4 Chiknayakanhalli ...	4,895	7,580	4,035	8,930	2,685	3,802	5,128	
5 Sira	2,185	4,504	3,670	5,855	2,319	2,988	2,867	
6 Gubbi	4,620	7,021	3,310	7,930	2,401	4,096	3,834	
7 Tiptur	6,590	9,952	6,324	12,914	3,362	5,053	7,861	
8 Turuvekere	558	1,585	897	1,455	1,027	1,039	416	
9 Pavagada	485	1,280	861	1,346	795	783	563	
10 Kunigal	1,374	3,445	2,451	3,825	2,071	3,101	724	
Total ...	27,851	59,975	35,562	63,453	32,084	40,532	22,921	
1 Bellavi	1,609	3,379	1,059	2,668	1,770	2,668	...	These eight Municipalities have been converted into Village Unions under the Local Boards Regulation with effect from the 1st July 1904.
2 Kyatsandra	848	1,583	861	1,709	735	1,709	...	
3 Holavanahalli	263	1,056	880	1,143	793	1,143	...	
4 Huliyar	274	960	903	1,177	686	1,177	...	
5 Kadaba	3,169	3,864	1,130	4,299	695	4,299	...	
6 Nonavinakere	1,200	2,163	997	2,203	957	2,203	...	
7 Honnavalli	2,112	2,805	1,318	3,430	693	3,430	...	
8 Huliyurdurga	797	1,172	691	1,488	375	1,488	...	
Total ...	10,278	16,982	7,839	18,117	6,704	18,117	...	
Grand Total ...	38,169	76,957	43,401	81,570	38,788	58,649	22,921	

Appendix XVI—contd.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore district during the year 1903-04.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st July 1903.	Receipts during		Total in current year.	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1904.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Municipalities.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mysore City	—13,652	2,11,615	2,23,107	2,09,455	2,25,268	2,17,012	—7,557	
1 Hunsur	2,031	6,615	5,447	7,478	4,584	8,760	—1,282	
2 Chamrajnagar	3,167	6,174	3,773	6,940	3,007	3,938	3,002	
3 Yedatore:	2,032	3,401	4,802	6,834	1,369	2,431	4,403	
4 Heggaddevankote ...	286	1,293	990	1,276	1,007	996	310	
5 Gundlupet	1,345	4,090	2,274	3,619	2,745	3,337	282	
6 Nanjangud	4,233	10,771	6,315	10,598	6,488	7,887	2,711	
7 T. Narsipur	252	1,237	946	1,198	985	935	263	
8 Periyapatna	1,823	3,103	2,154	3,977	1,279	1,741	2,236	
9 Bannur	1,333	2,412	1,806	3,139	1,078	1,028	2,111	
10 Talkad	2,139	3,078	1,720	3,859	939	1,813	2,046	
11 Seringapatam	6,749	16,479	8,413	15,162	9,729	14,606	556	
12 Mandya	140	1,159	1,092	1,232	1,019	1,057	175	
13 Krishnarajpete	557	1,424	917	1,474	867	1,026	448	
14 Malvalli	1,509	4,313	2,092	3,601	2,805	1,639	1,962	
15 Nagamangala	926	2,135	1,707	2,633	1,209	1,506	1,127	
16 Melkote	1,049	3,086	1,586	2,635	2,037	1,354	1,281	
17 French Rocks	416	1,581	605	1,021	1,166	1,187	—166	
Total ...	30,037	72,352	46,639	76,676	42,313	55,211	21,465	
1 Sargur	938	1,606	1,161	2,099	668	2,099	...	These eight Municipalities have been converted into Village Unions under the Local Boards Regulation with effect from the 1st July 1904.
2 Sosale	493	1,225	856	1,349	733	1,349	...	
3 Saligram	2,812	3,587	1,700	4,512	776	4,512	...	
4 Mirle	117	272	2,705	2,822	155	2,822	...	
5 Kalale	1,961	2,606	869	2,830	645	2,830	...	
6 Maddur	359	1,309	847	1,206	950	1,206	...	
7 Palhalli	1,360	1,883	727	2,087	523	2,087	...	
8 Kikkeri	701	2,016	830	1,531	1,315	1,531	...	
Total ...	8,741	14,504	9,695	18,436	5,765	18,436	...	
Grand Total ...	38,778	86,856	56,334	95,112	48,078	73,647	21,465	

Appendix XVI—contd.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Hassan district during the year 1903-04.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st July 1903.	Receipts during		Total in current year.	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1904.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Municipalities.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Hassan	2,472	13,754	16,619	19,091	11,282	16,471	2,620	
2 Alur	6,614	8,765	3,576	10,190	2,151	2,440	7,750	
3 Saklespur	11,269	15,197	3,501	14,770	3,928	4,002	10,768	
4 Belur	5,629	8,968	3,040	8,669	3,339	3,829	4,840	
5 Arsikese	1,160	3,447	2,048	3,203	2,287	2,160	1,043	
6 Channarayapatna ...	1,246	2,868	1,779	3,025	1,622	1,851	1,174	
7 Arkalgud	4,265	7,441	2,489	6,754	3,176	4,002	2,752	
8 Hole-Narsipur	2,704	7,559	3,708	6,412	4,855	4,844	1,568	
Total ...	35,359	67,999	36,755	72,114	33,640	39,599	32,515	
1 Banavar	1,739	2,981	1,273	3,012	1,242	3,012	...	These six Municipalities have been converted into Village Unions under the Local Boards Regulation with effect from the 1st July 1904.
2 Harnahalli	697	2,019	1,295	1,992	1,322	1,992	...	
3 Konanur	567	1,802	1,229	1,796	1,235	1,796	...	
4 Grama	1,189	1,927	802	1,978	758	1,978	...	
5 Sravanabelagola	844	1,437	535	1,379	593	1,379	...	
6 Basavapatna	679	1,361	647	1,326	682	1,326	...	
Total ...	5,695	11,527	5,788	11,483	5,832	11,483	...	
Grand Total ...	41,054	79,526	42,543	83,597	38,472	51,082	32,515	

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Shimoga district during the year 1903-04.

Municipalities.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Shimoga	7,735	21,706	17,115	24,880	13,971	24,600	280	
2 Kumsi	1,650	2,869	1,204	2,854	1,219	1,330	1,524	
3 Channagiri	1,521	4,419	2,511	4,032	2,898	2,611	1,421	
4 Honnali	—483	1,386	1,815	1,332	1,869	1,934	—602	
5 Nyamti	1,483	3,765	2,142	3,625	2,282	2,481	1,144	
6 Shikarpur	5,489	8,079	4,520	10,009	2,590	4,478	5,531	
7 Sorab	1,347	2,654	1,738	3,085	1,307	1,711	1,374	
8 Sagar	5,397	9,210	3,002	8,399	3,813	4,405	3,994	
9 Kallurkatte	824	1,411	445	1,269	587	595	674	
10 Tirthahalli	244	2,357	1,753	1,997	2,113	2,375	—378	
Total ...	25,207	57,856	36,275	61,482	32,649	46,520	14,962	
1 Benkipur	1,738	3,378	1,296	3,034	1,640	3,034	...	These four Municipalities have been converted into Village Unions under the Local Boards Regulation with effect from the 1st July 1904.
2 Holehonnur	2,015	4,250	1,714	3,729	2,235	3,729	...	
3 Siralkoppa	5,221	7,377	2,225	7,446	2,156	7,448	—2	
4 Nagar	411	720	568	979	309	980	—1	
Total ...	9,385	15,729	5,803	15,188	6,340	15,191	—3	
Grand Total ...	34,592	73,581	42,078	76,670	38,989	61,711	14,959	

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APPENDIX XVI—contd.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Kadur district during the year 1903-04.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st July 1903	Receipts during		Total in current year.	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1904.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Municipalities.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Chikmagalur	7,511	31,379	22,308	29,819	23,868	31,299	—1,480	
2 Tarikere	4,694	14,692	10,674	15,368	9,998	9,067	6,301	
3 Birur	12,445	17,857	4,218	16,663	5,412	6,556	10,107	
4 Kadur	889	4,890	3,126	4,015	4,001	3,446	569	
5 Yedahalli	—214	995	946	732	1,209	1,613	—881	
6 Mudgere	4,980	6,815	3,403	8,383	1,835	3,453	4,930	
7 Koppa	...	*	1,379	1,379	*	935	444	
8 Sringeri	4,351	7,971	11,331	15,682	3,620	10,136	5,546	
Total ...	34,656	84,589	57,385	92,041	49,943	66,505	25,536	
1 Ajjampur	1,321	3,438	895	2,216	2,117	2,216	...	These two Municipalities have been converted into Village Unions under the Local Boards Regulation with effect from the 1st July 1904.
2 Sakrepatna	3,671	5,214	1,539	5,210	1,543	5,210	...	
Total ...	4,992	8,652	2,434	7,426	3,660	7,426	...	
Grand Total ...	39,648	93,251	59,819	99,467	53,603	73,931	25,536	

* The figures under "Receipts" and "Expenditure" for 1902-03 are not obtainable.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Chitaldrug district during the year 1903-04.

Municipalities.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Chitaldrug	—7,408	2,172	10,692	3,284	9,580	10,362	7,078	
2 Davangere	23,091	32,347	16,604	39,695	9,256	28,650	11,045	
3 Harihar	977	5,256	4,042	5,019	4,279	4,356	663	
4 Hosdurga	1,431	3,135	1,660	3,091	1,704	1,919	1,172	
5 Holalkere	588	2,979	2,000	2,588	2,391	2,443	145	
6 Challakere	626	2,004	1,432	2,058	1,378	1,599	459	
7 Hiriyur	314	1,976	1,236	1,550	1,662	1,187	363	
8 Jagalur...	2,776	4,918	2,299	5,075	2,142	2,501	2,574	
9 Molakalmuru	645	2,540	1,456	2,101	1,895	1,618	483	
Total ...	23,040	57,327	41,421	64,461	34,287	54,635	9,826	
1 Bagur	1,712	2,184	1,115	2,827	472	2,827	...	These six Municipalities have been converted into Village Unions under the Local Boards Regulation with effect from the 1st July 1904.
2 Malebennur	235	2,163	948	1,183	1,928	1,183	...	
3 Turuvanur	1,221	2,054	761	1,982	833	1,982	...	
4 Nayakanhatti	2,144	3,518	1,109	3,253	1,374	3,253	...	
5 Rampur	792	1,416	785	1,577	624	1,577	...	
6 Devasamudra	1,806	2,640	1,112	2,918	834	2,918	...	
Total ...	7,910	13,975	5,830	13,740	6,065	13,740	...	
Grand Total ...	30,950	71,302	47,251	78,201	40,352	68,375	9,826	

APPENDIX XVI—concld.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the State during the year 1903-04.

	Name.	Opening balance on 1st July 1903.	Receipts during		Total in current year.	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1904.	Remarks
			Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.
Bangalor.	Municipalities	21,500	59,429	37,381	58,881	37,929	39,038	19,843	12
	Do since made Unions ...	3,573	7,051	3,873	7,446	3,478	7,446	...	4
	Total ...	25,073	66,480	41,254	66,327	41,407	46,484	19,843	16
Kolar.	Municipalities	52 043	96,845	54,000	1,06,043	44,802	51,427	54,616	11
Tumkur.	Municipalities	27,891	59,975	35,562	63,453	32,034	40,532	22,921	10
	Do since made Unions ...	10,278	16,982	7,839	18,117	6,704	18,117	...	8
	Total ...	38,169	76,957	43,401	81,570	38,788	58,649	22,921	18
Mysore.	Municipalities	30,037	72,352	46,639	76,676	42,313	55,211	21,465	17
	Do since made Unions ...	8,741	14,504	9,695	18,436	5,765	18,436	...	8
	Total ...	38,778	86,856	56,334	95,112	48,078	73,647	21,465	25
Hassan.	Municipalities	35,359	67,999	36,755	72,114	32,610	39,599	32,515	8
	Do since made Unions ...	5,695	11,527	5,783	11,483	5,832	11,483	...	6
	Total ...	41,054	79,526	42,543	83,597	38,472	51,082	32,515	14
Shimoga	Municipalities	25,207	57,856	36,275	61,482	32,649	46,520	14,962	10
	Do since made Unions ...	9,385	15,725	5,803	15,188	6,340	15,191	—3	4
	Total ...	34,592	73,581	42,078	76,670	38,989	61,711	14,959	14
Kadur.	Municipalities	34,656	84,599	57,385	92,041	49,943	66,505	25,536	8
	Do since made Unions ...	4,992	8,652	2,434	7,426	3,660	7,426	...	2
	Total ...	39,648	93,251	59,819	99,467	53,603	73,931	25,536	10
Chitaldrug	Municipalities	23,040	57,327	41,421	64,461	34,287	54,635	9,826	9
	Do since made Unions ...	7,910	13,975	5,830	13,740	6,065	13,740	...	6
	Total ...	30,950	71,302	47,251	78,201	40,352	68,375	9,826	15
	Grand Total ...	3,00,307	6,44,798	3,86,680	6,86,987	3,44,491	4,85,306	2,01,681	
	Municipalities	2,49,733	5,56,382	3,45,418	5,95,151	3,06,647	3,93,467	2,01,684	85
	Do since made Unions ...	50,574	88,416	41,262	91,833	37,844	91,839	—3	38

During the year 1903-04, thirty eight Non-Regulation Municipalities were converted into Village Unions, because they were not either Taluk head-quarter towns or places possessing a population of more than 3,000 inhabitants.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the State (1903-04).

State	July 1903	August 1903	September 1903	October 1903	November 1903	December 1903	January 1904	February 1904	March 1904	April 1904	May 1904	June 1904	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore State.	11·86	6·45	8·06	5·92	7·67	0·95	0·05	0·01	0·21	1·69	5·82	6·80	55·49	42·49	32·59	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1903		During June 1904		Remarks
	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	
1 Wheat	9	..	11	10	
2 Rice (best sort)	9	3	10	3	
3 Do (common)	11	2	12	6	
4 Jawar	24	11	31	10	
5 Marva or Ragi	29	10	36	13	
6 Gram	10	3	12	4	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the State during the year 1903-04.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total	Remarks
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
Irrigation works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
28. Major works ...	9,82,079	...	9,82,079	2,725	87,307	90,032	10,72,111	
29. Minor works ..	57,623	...	57,623	...	1,56,047	1,56,047	2,13,670	
Total ...	10,39,702	...	10,39,702	2,725	2,43,354	2,46,079	12,85,781	
30. A. Civil Works.								
Civil Buildings ...	6,50,027	95,859	7,45,886	1,51,608	13,063	1,64,071	9,09,957	
Communications ...	57,492	4,46,201	5,03,693	1,79,005	3,24,856	5,03,861	10,07,554	
Miscellaneous public improvements.	13,26,256	4,49,806	17,76,062	24,430	2,171	26,601	18,02,663	
Total ...	20,33,775	9,91,866	30,25,641	3,54,443	3,40,090	6,94,533	37,20,174	
30. B. Military works ...	17,002	4,373	21,375	..	...	...	21,375	
Suspense	...	...	—1,07,376	...	...	...	—1,07,376	
Total ...	30,90,479	9,96,239	39,79,342	3,57,168	5,83,444	9,40,612	49,19,954	
CONTRIBUTIONS.								
Irrigation works								
28. Major works ...	9,321	...	9,321	...	23,553	23,353	32,874	
29. Minor works ...	3,354	...	3,354	...	9,985	9,985	13,339	
Total ...	12,675	...	12,675	...	33,538	33,538	46,213	
30. A. Civil Works.								
Civil Buildings ...	2,14,404	7,636	2,22,040	...	...	...	2,22,040	
Communications ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous public improvements.	2,95,438	1,05,296	*4,00,734	...	...	...	4,00,734	
Total ...	5,09,842	1,12,932	6,22,774	...	..	...	6,22,774	
30. B. Military Works ...	7,484	...	7,484	...	...	...	7,484	
Total Contributions ...	5,30,001	1,12,932	6,42,933	...	33,538	33,538	6,76,471	
Grand Total ...	36,20,480	11,09,171	46,22,275	..	6,16,982	9,74,150	55,96,425	

* Includes expenditure as below on Cauvery Electric Power Transmission Scheme Work.

	Rs.
Capital ...	2,89,930
Revenue ...	1,99,308
Total ...	4,89,238

Amount under Miscellaneous public improvements maintenance. 88,504

4,00,734

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the State during the year 1903-04.

District	Year	Horses and cattle								Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes Male	Buffaloes Female	Horses	Mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
Bangalore	1903-04	1,70,433	2,06,687	4,196	35,938	3,519	*...	*...	10,958	4,48,800	89,577	...	†..	24,569	* Under horses, detailed information as to the number of horses, mares, etc. not furnished. † Carts are used for both riding and carrying loads.
Kolar		1,63,351	1,72,284	10,228	49,019	3,378	...	...	12,306	6,45,972	81,199	...	...	25,652	
Tumkur		2,10,421	1,79,399	14,223	52,406	3,981	...	...	8,251	8,14,814	99,434	...	...	18,607	
Mysore		3,04,058	3,03,580	5,932	54,668	3,041	...	..	9,292	8,44,073	1,61,937	...	...	46,989	
Hassan		2,00,806	1,99,819	9,918	52,559	3,360	...	...	2,644	3,13,293	97,683	....	...	10,536	
Shimoga		1,85,013	1,41,770	24,257	59,513	2,191	...	...	1,387	76,709	83,825	...	...	25,667	
Kadur		1,09,376	87,894	10,136	86,139	1,421	...	...	1,979	96,093	53,156	...	...	10,141	
Chitaldrug		1,46,351	1,06,347	9,131	69,725	3,099	...	...	6,630	4,70,187	68,496	...	...	18,119	
Total ...		14,89,814	13,97,780	88,021	4,59,967	23,990	...	...	53,447	37,09,946	7,35,307	...	...	1,80,293	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the State during the years 1902-03 and 1903-04.

Name of State	Years	Country Spirit		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total	
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Mysore	1902-03 ...	924	18,08,464 9 1	120	34,558 13 6	237	63,918 4 6	3897	16,60,153 7 7	5,178	35,67,095 2 8
	1903-04 ...	931	18,74,196 3 3	126	32,906 12 8	237	62,189 10 9	3857	16,60,975 0 6	5,132	36,30,267 11 2

NOTE—In this table the following items are not included:—

		Number of shops. 1902-03.	Number of shops. 1903-04.	Revenue. 1902-03. Rs. a. p.	Revenue. 1903-04. Rs. a. p.
1	Country beer	5	2	27,541 5 11	28,704 8 6
2	Akkibhoja	73	76	533 8 0	1,107 8 0
3	Foreign liquor	71	76	8,040 0 0	8,467 4 6
4	Tree-rent	...	...	65,746 13 5	60,565 8 9
5	Miscellaneous	...	...	6,807 8 8	6,932 10 1
6	Local cess	...	...	1,29,231 4 9	1,32,321 7 10
				2,37,906 8 9	2,38,098 15 8

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the State during the year 1903-04.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year. 1903-04.	Collection during the previous year 1902-03.	Remission during the current year 1903-04.	Balance (approximate).
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	.....	.....	.....	81,93,865	47,91,967	.....	.....
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed ...	.....	96,45,003	.....	94,26,444	95,71,841	.....	.....
2. Fluctuating ...							
3. Miscellaneous ...	.....	3,04,113	.....	3,73,545	4,58,020	.....	.....
Total ...	9,21,058	99,49,121	1,08,70,179	97,99,989	1,00,29,861	36,700	10,33,490
A1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty ..	.....	18,20,049	18,20,049	18,20,049	14,93,786	.....	.....
2. Other leases ...	.....	13,755	13,755	13,755	38,313	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	18,33,804	18,33,804	18,33,804	15,32,099	.....	.....
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber ..	45,068	2,58,041	.....	2,50,522	1,86,179	.....	.....
2. Sandalwood ...		10,22,312	.....	10,42,999	9,82,384	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous ...		3,03,564	.....	3,02,600	3,45,913	.....	.....
Total ...	45,068	15,83,917	16,28,985	15,96,121	15,14,476	787	32,077
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium ...	2,60,691	32,968	.....	32,871	34,527	.....	.....
2. Country spirit license fee including toddy.		35,75,462	.....	36,21,829	35,48,841	.....	.....
3. Ganja license fees ...		13,474	.....	13,410	11,207	.....	.....
4. Duty on sale of ganja.		48,763	.....	48,807	53,103	.....	.....
5. Miscellaneous ...		8,506	.....	7,489	4,045	.....	.....
Total ...	2,60,691	36,79,173	39,39,864	37,24,397	36,51,723	3,351	2,12,116
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed Court fee stamps.	.....	4,38,315	4,38,315	4,38,315	4,34,114	.....	.....
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper.	.....	6,482	6,482	6,482	6,251	.....	.....
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps.	.....	2,55,729	2,55,729	2,55,729	2,52,161	.....	.....
4. Stamp duty on plaints shortly or insufficiently stamped.	.....	35,699	35,699	35,699	22,860	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	7,36,225	7,36,225	7,36,225	7,15,386	.....	.....

Appendix XXII.—contd.—Receipts.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year 1903-04.	Collection during the previous year 1902-03.	Remission during the current year 1903-04.	Balance (approximate).
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.	.....	2,912	2,912	2,912	2,438	.....	.....
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines.	.....	43,382	43,382	43,382	50,096	.....	.....
4. Other items ...	.....	3,850	3,850	3,850	3,825	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	50,144	50,144	50,144	56,359	.....	.....
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	.....	27,108	27,108	27,108	33,083	.....	.....
2. Tolls ...	.....	26,023	26,023	26,023	26,376	.....	.....
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts.	36,698	2,73,284	3,09,982	2,58,834	2,05,499	98	51,050
4. Customs on supari ...	555	3,52,643	3,53,198	3,52,588	4,00,159	.....	610
5. Rent for manufacturing earth salt.	1,116	20,958	22,074	21,070	21,722	.....	1,004
6. Stationery and Press receipts.	.....	6,107	6,107	6,107	6,000	.....	.....
7. Police receipts ...	.....	62,554	62,554	62,554	26,848	.....	.....
8. Educational receipts ..	.....	1,03,863	1,03,863	1,03,863	1,01,040	.....	.....
9. Medical receipts ...	.....	72,018	72,018	72,018	41,304	.....	.....
10. Registration receipts ..	.....	1,11,935	1,11,985	1,11,985	1,07,273	.....	.....
11. Army receipts ...	.....	46,058	46,058	46,058	21,849	.....	.....
12. Other departmental receipts.	.....	52,684	52,684	52,684	56,183	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous receipts	.....	3,094	3,094	3,094	6,805	.....	.....
Total ...	38,369	11,58,379	11,96,748	11,43,986	10,54,141	98	52,664
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Interest on investments	.....	41,901	41,901	41,901	2,909	.....	.....
2. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities.		1,50,060		1,50,060	1,87,582		
(*b*) On loans.	2,778	42,725	2,16,710	42,725	52,239	72	3,610
(*c*) On khist khelagri.		21,147		20,243	19,129		
3. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, including Public Works.	.....	31,903	31,903	31,903	26,339	.....	.....
4. Miscellaneous—							
(*a*) Refunds ...	.....	5,330	5,330	5,330	1,05,560	.....	.....
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts.	.....	2,04,317	2,04,317	2,04,245	1,17,090	.....	.....
5. Agricultural receipts...	.....	194	194	194	208	.....	.....
Total ...	2,778	4,97,577	5,00,355	4,96,601	5,11,056	72	3,610

APPENDIX XXII.—contd.—Receipts.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year 1903-04.	Collection during the previous year 1902-03.	Remission during the current year 1903-04.	Balance (approximate.)
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. *Commercial services (Net)*—							
Revenue receipts—							
1. Railways ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme.	.....	12,71,916	12,71,916	12,71,916	9,65,055	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	12,71,916	12,71,916	12,71,916	9,65,055	.....	.....
Total Service head receipts.	12,67,964	2,07,60,256	2,20,28,220	2,06,53,183	2,00,30,156	41,008	13,34,029
M. *Debt Heads*—							
1. Sale proceeds of investments.	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,89,600	.....	.....
2. Savings Bank Deposits (Net).	.....	5,20,698	5,20,698	5,20,698	13,83,355	.....	.....
3. State Life Insurance Fund (Net).	.....	1,16,168	1,16,168	1,16,168	1,31,870	.....	.....
4. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue ...	.....	13,63,586	13,63,586	13,63,586	12,75,917	.....	.....
(*b*) Judicial ...	.....	4,29,938	4,29,938	4,29,938	4,16,927	.....	.....
(*c*) Miscellaneous ...	.....	19,12,025	19,12,025	19,12,025	20,65,091	.....	.....
5. Advances recovered ...	.....	10,14,636	10,14,636	10,14,636	5,81,875	.....	.....
6. Loan recovered ...	.....	3,69,596	3,69,596	3,69,596	11,54,255	.....	.....
7. Cash recoveries of service payments.	.....	15	15	15	.....	.....	.....
8. Other items including remittances (Net)	.....	3,31,089	3,31,089	3,31,089	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	60,57,751	60,57,751	60,57,751	91,98,790	.....	.....
Total receipts of service and debt heads.	12,67,964	2,68,18,007	2,80,85,971	2,67,10,934	2,92,28,946	41,008	.....
Grand Total including opening balance.	.....	.....	.....	3,49,04,799	3,40,20,913	.....	13,34,029

Appendix XXII. contd.—Expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.

Nature of expenditure.	Budget estimate.		Actual expenditure.	
	Current year 1903-04.	Previous year 1902-03.	Current year 1903-04.	Previous year 1902-03.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Tribute—				
Subsidy to the British Government	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000
B. Refunds—				
(1) of Revenue	2,39,000	1,00,000	2,30,695	89,643
(2) of lapsed deposits	7,000	24,000	.....	.....
Total ...	2,46,000	1,24,000	2,30,695	89,643
C1. Revenue collection charges—				
1. Land Revenue—				
Remuneration to Shanbogs and Patels ...	7,58,200	7,46,783	7,66,075	7,80,229
2. Stamps—				
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	.....	2,850	.....	960
(*b*) Discount on stamps	15,400	13,805	16,486	15,840
3. Sayer—				
Establishment and contingent charges ..	15,000	15,000	15,517	14,413
Total ...	7,88,600	7,78,438	7,98,078	8,11,442
C2. Administration—				
1. Civil list	14,00,000	14,00,000	16,00,000	14,00,000
2. General Administration	3,56,500	3,45,864	3,50,826	3,75,521
3. Account Department	1,00,830	1,01,103	98,485	98,918
4. District Administration	8,21,400	9,56,618	7,81,563	9,30,415
5. Excise	3,33,000	3,21,000	3,27,691	3,26,476
6. Forest	5,20,000	5,42,000	5,23,198	4,81,290
7. Police	10,44,000	10,24,000	9,78,093	10,13,477
8. Jail Department	1,24,000	1,31,336	99,544	1,08,661
9. Law and Justice charges	9,44,000	9,40,664	9,10,001	9,06,658
10. Stationery and Press charges	1,92,200	1,63,728	1,68,657	1,48,402
11. Miscellaneous Administrative unforeseen charges.	20,000	20,000	10,181	8,87,286
12. Survey and Settlement Department charges ...	1,83,800	1,94,599	1,66,541	1,67,415
13. Army	14,71,000	14,20,000	13,45,426	14,48,729
14. Scientific and other departments	2,64,500	2,87,666	2,44,383	2,59,696
15. Miscellaneous	78,300	77,583	1,18,984	99,155
Total ...	78,53,500	81,06,161	77,23,558	86,52,099
D. Public Instruction	7,92,000	7,47,000	7,48,527	7,09,588
E. Medical charges	5,31,000	5,04,000	5,69,488	4,97,137
F. Religious charges	3,29,000	3,30,000	3,28,662	,27,702

APPENDIX XXII. concluded.—Expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.

Nature of expenditure.	Budget estimate.		Actual expenditure.	
	Current year 1903-04.	Previous year 1902-03.	Current year 1903-04.	Previous year 1902-03.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Commercial services—(Net)				
1. Revenue Account—				
(*a*) Railways	2,05,000	2,02,000	4,228	84,459
(*b*) Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Capital outlay—				
(*a*) Railways	18,500	1,48,000	57,089	39,698
(*b*) Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme.	7,50,000	4,73,000	7,77,701	5,88,173
Total ...	11,40,000	8,23,000	8,39,018	7,12,330
H. Public Works—				
(*a*) Original Works	26,28,000	15,27,000	25,36,268	14,36,747
(*b*) Repairs	4,50,000	4,35,000	8,39,327	4,57,651
(*c*) Establishment	7,06,000	6,98,385	6,69,832	7,11,126
(*d*) Tools and plant	44,000	23,615	41,291	26,789
(*e*) Suspense	.....	.....	1,07,377	40,969
Total ...	38,28,000	26,84,000	39,79,341	26,73,182
I. Stamp Department—				
Manufacture of stamps including counting ...	13,600	10,345	10,457	10,600
Total ...	13,600	10,345	10,457	10,600
J. Pensions—	6,91,000	7,37,000	7,50,649	6,96,795
L. Miscellaneous—				
1. Payment of Interest	2,63,000	3,55,000	2,90,660	3,71,942
2. Registration charges	83,000	79,000	81,427	79,897
3. Agricultural charges	41,700	43,730	45,325	57,321
4. Famine	1,000	.....	408	7,945
5. Miscellaneous	6,63,600	6,78,326	12,06,604	4,28,654
Total ..	10,52,300	9,56,056	16,24,424	9,45,759
Total Service head charges ...	207,65,000	193,00,000	211,02,897	196,26,277
M. Debt Heads—				
1. Investment of balances	.....	.....	.....	19,900
2. Re-payment of deposits—				
(*a*) Revenue	.....	.....	14,34,891	12,76,716
(*b*) Judicial	.....	.....	4,12,260	3,74,172
(*c*) Miscellaneous	.....	.....	17,39,376	17,55,660
3. Advances made	.....	.....	8,80,026	15,26,857
4. Loans given	.....	.....	1,48,269	12,02,155
5. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads.	.....	.....	95	.....
Other items including remittances (Net) ...	.....	.....	.....	45,311
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	46,14,917	62,00,771
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	257,17,814	258,27,048
Cash balance at the end of the year	.....	.....	91,86,985	81,93,865
Grand Total including closing balance ..	.....	.....	349,04,799	340,20,913

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the State during the calendar year 1903.

DISPENSARY	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment		In-door	Out-door	Total	
1st Class 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2nd do 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3rd do 114	10,32,355	9,422	8,673	.....	645	104	3,36,329	409·91	6720·26	7130·17	
Special Hospitals 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jail do 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sowar Dispensary 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the State for the calendar year 1903.

NAME	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State ...	54,49,800	88,875	92,849	3,974	..	108,958	112,973	4,015	...	16·31	17·04	19·99	20·73	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the State (1903-04).

Number of Institutions		Description of schools	Number of pupils on roll on 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from						Remarks
Past year 1902-03	Present year 1903-04		Past year 1902-03	Present year 1903-04	Past year 1902-03	Present year 1903-04	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total	
		Public Institutions.—											
3	3	Colleges, English for men	412	397	353	333	1,07,832	.....	.....	7,433	.....	1,15,265	
1	1	Do do for women	4	3	4	3	12,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,347	
4	4	Do Oriental	159	151	136	133	13,926	196	400	.....	2,244	16,766	
8	8	Total Colleges ...	575	551	493	469	1,34,105	196	400	7,433	2,244	1,44,378	
		Secondary Schools.—											
13	13	High Schools, English for boys	2,822	2,654	2,097	2,037	76,270	.....	.....	36,651	10,003	1,22,929	
111	111	Middle Schools, do do	13,280	11,816	10,050	9,174	88,316	8,166	10,780	38,178	10,075	1,55,515	
105	102	Do Vernacular do	8,401	7,630	5,983	5,652	21,663	17,769	14,383	5,279	2,573	61,667	
1	1	High Schools, English for girls	15	19	10	10	5,981	.....	.....	33	.....	6,014	
4	6	Middle school do	533	632	375	417	16,852	.....	480	825	10,123	29,280	
31	30	Do Vernacular do	2,929	2,983	1,841	1,869	35,867	195	... ..	.....	7,996	44,058	
265	263	Total Secondary Schools ...	27,980	25,784	20,356	19,159	2,44,949	26,130	25,643	80,966	40,775	4,18,463	
		Primary Schools.—											
1,709	1,689	For boys	53,529	50,858	39,388	37,787	29,281	1,66,451	4,716	4,680	10,721	215,849	
197	203	For girls	8,935	8,653	5,544	5,531	44,829	4,933	1,200	... ..	19,908	70,870	
1,906	1,892	Total Primary Schools ...	62,464	59,511	44,932	43,318	74,110	1,71,384	5,916	4,680	30,629	2,86,719	
		School Education Special.—											
3	3	Training Schools for masters	154	147	123	119	21,013	1,361	.....	... ..	32	22,406	
...	1	Do for mistresses	.....	11	.....	8	.....	... ..	.....	33	1,393	1,426	
7	14	Industrial Schools for men	456	481	363	336	3,003	20,197	.....	.....	25,858	49,058	
1	1	Do for women	102	106	96	87	300	... ..	... ..	.....	2,155	2,455	
40	36	Sanskrit Schools	1,177	1,101	868	828	7,139	.....	1,535	1,200	3,014	12,888	
1	1	Commercial Schools	27	27	15	20	360	.....	... ..	240	.....	600	
1	2	School for deaf and dumb boys	24	23	13	16	300	.....	.....	.....	882	1,182	
...	1	Engineering School	.....	52	.....	34	421	5,436	.....	1,440	.....	7,297	
53	59	Total School Education, Special ...	1,940	1,948	1,478	1,448	32,536	26,994	1,535	2,913	33,334	97,312	
2,232	2,222	Total Public Institutions ...	92,959	87,794	67,259	64,394	4,85,700	2,24,704	33,494	95,992	1,06,982	9,46,872	
		Private Institution.—											
9	9	Advanced	184	204	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,637	1,567	Elementary	18,921	18,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,646	1,576	Total private institutions ...	19,105	18,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	Indirect Expenditure on Public Institutions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,22,296	25,315	300	11,187	12,131	2,71,229	
3,878	3,798	Grand Total ...	1,12,064	1,06,276	67,259	64,394	7,07,996	2,50,019	33,794	1,07,179	1,19,113	12,18,101	